

THE Hongkong Weekly Press AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1905.

No. 7

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome	93
Leading Articles	94
The Study of Chinese	94
German Troops in China	94
The Philippines	95
Japan, China, and America	95
Boats In German Africa	96
Hongkong Sanitary Board	96
Correspondence	97
Supreme Court	97
The Battery Path Affair	100
Companies	
Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	103
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	104
Canton Notes	104
Pakhoi	105
Foreign Iron Works in Japan	105
Commercial	106
Shipping	108

BIRTHS.

On 24th July, at 20 Avenue Paul Brunat, the wife of W. H. BELI, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

On 28th July, at Kurrahjeen, Peak Road, the wife of EDWARD SHELLIM, of a son.

On 28th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. F. A. ROBINSON, of a daughter.

On 2nd August, at Shanghai, the wife of S. MESS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 17th June, at St. Jude's, S. Kensington, by the Rev. Eardley-Wilmot, LAWRENCE GRAHAM CLOETE GRAHAM, British Vice-Consul at Teheran (late of H. M.'s Consular Service in China), to AMELIE, younger daughter of H. W. F. IDE, late of Burwash, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On 12th July, 1905, at Bombay, EDULJI KAVASJI ARSIWALLA.

On 17th July, at Taianfu, Shantung, ALFRED GEORGE JONES, senior missionary of the English Baptist Mission in Shantung, aged 59 years.

On 23rd July, at Hangchow, THORSTEN CARLSON Master Mariner, aged 33 years.

On 25th July, WILLIAM EDWARD MASON, Foreman, Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., aged 27 years.

On 26th July, at Shanghai, JULIUS MANNICH, aged 23 years.

On 27th July, FREDERICK JOHN FREAME, Superintendent, Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd., aged 44 years.

On 1st August, at Shanghai, H. COUGHLAN.

On 2nd August, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., WILLIAM HENRY RAY, formerly of Hongkong. (By Cable.)

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

The English Mail of July 14th arrived, per the ss. Bengal, on Thursday, the 10th instant.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

All Sikhs in Shanghai now have to be registered at the British Consulate.

The Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe has just completed a steam yacht 132.6 by 11 feet, for the Siamese Crown Prince.

The Perak papers voice a rumour that Dr. Gerrard has accepted an appointment in the Hongkong Government Medical Service.

The *Seoul Press* learns that the Japanese Minister has informed the Corean Government, regarding the departure of Mr. Yi to America to represent Corea at the Peace Conference, that it would be better to prohibit his going.

Mr. E. P. Gericke, Governor of British North Borneo, who has been in poor health ever since he accepted the appointment last year, has resigned. Major C. H. Harrington, Commandant of Constabulary, has been appointed Acting Governor *pro tem.*

A Chengtu, capital of Szechuan province, telegram to the local mandarins reports that the Chinese troops sent to Pataung to avenge the recent murder of the Assistant Resident, Fung Chuan, and others, gained a decisive victory over the Tibetans at a place call'd Erhlangtan on the 24th ultimo, and that in consequence General Ma has occupied Tingpa with his troops.

The *Japan Chronicle* learns from Japanese sources that Messrs. Samuel & Co. have in the last few months purchased a large number of the fourth and fifth issue of the Treasury Bonds. It is stated that the bonds purchased on account of the firm's Yokohama office alone amount to Y35,00,000, while those purchased by the Kobe office are given at Y2,00,000, and the Tokyo branch Y6,000,000.

The following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*:

Banks.	Average.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank	\$ 3,576,315	\$ 2,200,000
H. & S. Bank	13,451,169	9,000,000
National Bank	98,701	70,000
Total	\$17,126,214	\$11,270,000

The N.-C. *Daily News* gives the following particulars of the heat wave at Shanghai: "The average mean daily temperature at Siaowei in July was 84 deg. 13, against a mean of 80 deg. 95 for the previous thirty-two years. On July the 1st, 2nd, and 19th, the mean this year was below the normal; on the 27th it was exactly normal, 82 deg. 3; on the other 27 days of the month it was above the normal. The hottest day recorded during the month was the 24th, when the mean was 90 deg. 8, the normal being 81 deg. 6.

Chan Oi ting died on 6th August. Chan Oi-ting was as well known in Hongkong as in Shanghai, being a thorough business man, with Western attainments. He was formerly Consul-General to Cuba, and married a Spanish lady. He was one of the commissioners who accompanied Li Hung-chang, when the Chino-Japanese settlement was arranged. He held an official position in connection with the Taiping Collieries. He knew shorthand, and was at one time, we are informed, engaged in newspaper work in Hongkong. He has property here.—Ed.

A fire, supposed to have started through spontaneous combustion, broke out in the after hold of the s.s. *Yik Sang*, in which coal is stowed, on the 5th August. The continual blowing of the steamer's whistle called the police pinnace, and when Inspector Langley learned the cause of the disturbance he signalled to the Tsimchatsoi police station for a relay of men. These were soon on board, and with the assistance of the crew, flooded the hold, and thus overcame the fire. As far as can be seen at present, the damage to the ship is trifling.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA AT SINGAPORE.

As we go to press (11th inst.) we learn by telegram from our Singapore correspondent that T.I.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa have arrived at Singapore, where they were received by the Assistant Colonial Secretary, and given a dinner at Government House. Crowds gave them an enthusiastic reception.

CHINESE APPOINTMENTS.

Viceroy Shum has received a telegram from Peking appointing him Acting Viceroy of the Two Kiang.

On account of the state of his health, however, he is granted three months' leave to Japan, where he hopes to recruit his strength.

Li King-hi, the Governor of Kwangsi, is appointed Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Governor Chang is appointed Acting Governor of Kwangsi.

Tit Leong, Vice-President of the Board of War, is appointed permanent Governor of Shansi.

Chau Fook is appointed Viceroy of Fohkien and Chekiang.

* * We note in a contemporary that Viceroy Ts'en Ch'un-hsien (known as Shum) had been granted a month's leave and that he again memorialised their Majesties to the effect that the state of his health is such that he must be allowed a long period of rest in order to be restored to good health again and that if he is not permitted to resign there is reason to fear that "not only will he be unable to regain his health but that the duties of his post will have to be neglected to the detriment of the good government of the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces." So it appears that anxious to oblige a good servant, their Majesties have evaded his resignation by transferring him to a more important post, and by giving him ample time to recruit his health.

Li King-hi (or Li Ching-hsi) is a nephew of the late Li Hung-chang. He has been a governor since 1901, but was temporarily removed from office in 1902. His Kwangsi appointment dated from May of last year.

Governor Chang's appointment to Shansi, which we announced some days ago, stands over, we presume, until he is relieved at Kwangsi.

Tit Leong (officially styled T'ih Liang) is a Manchu, who has been on a special mission in the central provinces since July last year. He is an assistant member of the Army Reorganisation Council.

Chau Fook (Chon Fu) was the Acting Governor-General of Liang-kiang since last October. Before that he was Governor of Shantung.—Ed.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

(*Daily Press*, 7th August).

JOHN BULL, who is continentaly believed to take his pleasures sadly, takes his business with a cheery sang froid that is remarkable when we remember how often he is adjured to "wake up," and warned that he is going to the dogs in consequence of his easy-going methods of conducting business. But perhaps it is not so remarkable after all, for the moral of the teller of fables is most clear, that too many cries of "wolf" result in a calloused ear. Such a deaf ear has been turned to the fiscal warnings of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN; and such indifference, if indifference it can justly be called, awaits all excitable prophets of disaster, even when they may have some reason to sound the note of warning. It may be argued, of course, that there is no indifference really, and that the British imperturbability is akin to that of the tortoise which beat the hare in the *Aesop* handicap. Trade returns and statistics have a knack of appearing to upset the calculations of the croakers, and showing that though the methods of his competitors may be more showy and attractive, the results are such that JOHN BULL has no need to fall into the habit of worrying or of fussing. There have not lately been any particularly noticeable prophecies, that we know of; but some of the minor reprimands continue to make their appearance. The advice given to young German commercial men, to avoid the compradore nuisance by studying the Chinese language, which advice of the German Consul at Shanghai we mentioned some months ago, is being frequently quoted; and we note that Mr. JAMES SCOTT, the British Consul at Canton, has endorsed the wisdom of it by expressing his regret that Britons do not take the trouble to learn the language of the Chinese with whom they do so much business. We presume that no one, not even the young commercial men directly addressed, will deny that it would be a great advantage sometimes to be able to talk directly with their Chinese customers and clients. The removal of the middle-man is usually regarded as a desideratum, even when the middle-man is honest: when the middle-man has a liking for "squeeze," and such excellent opportunities for making the same, the desirability of getting rid of him is tenfold greater. But the peculiarly favourable position of the compradore for feathering his own nest, as compared with the disadvantageous position of his unilingual employer, is no new discovery. The disadvantages of having to transact business with go-betweens, compradores, interpreters, and other agents, was discovered long ago, and we cannot believe that it was mere indifference that has confined the study of Chinese to a few sinologues. JOHN BULL has never been a good linguist. The terrible ignorance he shows of the comparatively simple continental languages of commerce is a matter of general comment with Frenchmen and Germans who learn English as they learn book-keeping, as one of the rudiments of business.

Perhaps JOHN BULL is not so simple, so stupid, after all. It is necessary in trade that the traders should understand each other. A common language is necessary. The foreigner learns English. It would not improve the position, so he thinks, for JOHN BULL to learn their "lingo." So to the frequent cry that he must evaluate the enterprise and industry of his competitors, in acquiring languages, JOHN BULL turns a deaf ear. "Volapuk? Esperanto? If they want a universal language," he says, "what's the matter with English? Let them learn

that." The result, or rather, one result, of that undoubtedly has been the wider spread throughout the world of the English tongue. There is scarcely a town of any importance in Europe where a shopkeeper cannot be found to sell something in English and to change an English sovereign. In China, it is often remarked, and we do not think it is an exaggeration, that when two Chinese from different provinces meet in Shanghai or Hongkong, they converse in English, or in what passes for English in these parts. The Frenchman from Tonkin says to his riesha coolie, "Allez, Vite," but generally has to follow it up with, "Go on, Chop-chop." It is even sometimes alleged that the greatest trouble our patriotic American friends have is that they are obliged to make their 4th of July speeches in English! Coming back to the question of learning Chinese, it is easy to see that if the Englishman has found the study of European languages "not worth the candle" for commercial purposes, he will think twice about devoting his mind to the acquirement of such a formidable language as Chinese. It is certain that he has thought at least once about it; and that his neglect is deliberate, rather than careless. There is a semi-humorous, half serious remark often made by taipans that the man who has fitted himself to transact business direct with the Chinaman has unfitted himself to transact business with anybody. For the smattering of colloquial, or even the extensive knowledge of colloquial, is not enough with which to tackle big contracts, and there are many with such knowledge who prefer to employ the interpreter when an important transaction is in question. It is easier to have a misunderstanding through one Chinese word than through one English word.

In practice it is sufficient to notice that the possession of an intimate acquaintance with Chinese does not necessarily mean wealth, to upset the suggestion of those who think that the successful study of Chinese is the "open sesame" to trade. A sinologue may be a policeman, an interpreter, a Customs man, and several other things, but it does not follow that he can be, by virtue of his special attainment, a prince of commerce. It is, we repeat, not a question of what may be or might be, but a matter of what is. This, inter alia, is noted by the intending student, who is further faced by the necessity of choosing which particular dialect of Chinese he will devote his studies to, by the length of time that must be given to it, and by the example of so many others who have managed well without it, and who do not neglect to tell him so. Recreation appeals very strongly to the athletic and sporting young Englishman, but, as we have suggested, it is not only that. He is quite business like enough to ask the question, "Will it pay?" and when, as is usually the case in this particular matter, the answer is "no," there is an end of it, and no amount of preaching by those who have so ably traversed the pons asinorum will summon back the abandoned intention. It is not, as we have already pointed out, a matter for unmixed regret. This laziness, this indifference, or this calculating economy of energy, whichever way it be described, has had one result for which many Englishmen are thankful and proud: the universal spread of the English speech.

Mr. Alexander S. Harvey, of the Inner Temple and Oxford Circuit, formerly of his Majesty's Consular Service in China, has been appointed Professor of English and International Law to the University of Pekin.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

(*Daily Press*, 8th August.)

An unpleasant sensation, says the *Times*, has been caused in Germany by an action tried at Halle in which Herr KUNERT, a Reichstag Deputy, was charged with libelling the officers and soldiers who served with the German East Asiatic force, in one of his election addresses. The words complained of were: "Our soldiers devastated the land and plundered and ravished women." Such a trial could scarcely have occurred in any other country, except, of course, Russia, where the sufferer is not a person nor even a body corporate, but a mere abstraction. The whole question at issue was merely one of fact; and it might have been supposed that on that point the Court would have been prepared to hear evidence as to whether or not the charge were true. It is quite true that truth may be a libel, and that there are circumstances, when to blare abroad a man's misdeeds, so far from being a benefit to the community, may only serve as an opportunity for the gratification of private spleen. Had such a plea been urged in the case it would have been perfectly logical and comprehensible; but this does not seem to have been the line pursued. The defendant was not permitted to examine witnesses of standing whom he desired to bring into Court, amongst whom were General von LESSEL, who had been in command of the Brigade, nor Herr von BRANDT who had been German Minister at Peking, and who was well acquainted with the position of affairs. Enough was, however, eliminated to show that as a fact Herr KUNERT's statements were justified as to what had actually taken place, and though he might have been guilty of indiscretion, or even worse as to the time and manner of utterance, that was apparently not the case before the Court. Herr KUNERT as the result of the trial was sentenced to three month's imprisonment, not on the ground that his statements were false in fact, or malicious in intent; but that they were a reflection on the whole German Army and, more extraordinary still, the Court held that outrage was a necessary element in war. Such a doctrine openly announced from such a position seems to have startled even that most submissive of nationalities—the German civil community.

Now in affirming the truth as a matter of fact of Herr KUNERT's asseverations, we are not to be taken as accusing the German Army: with that we have nothing to do. When we come to hard facts, it is, however, undeniable that the European troops landed in North China in the autumn of 1900 did commit unmentionable atrocities, and that in these atrocities portion of the German troops took part. It is also certain that those atrocities were preventible, and that no charges were made of similar misconduct in the case of the Japanese or English contingents. The military occupation of Pechili in 1900 is not, perhaps, a thing of which those immediately concerned have any cause to be proud. In many respects it resembled the Crusades of the twelfth century; the same high pretensions in its conception, the same miserable exhibition of ineptitude and jealousy, not unmixed with open fraud and spoliation in its progress; the same insane ending with nothing accomplished, except the general lowering of the standard of honour amongst the nations of the West. In a race for filthiness, where all distinguished themselves, it is no disparagement to own that Russia won easily, but Germany was not in the end far from the goal; and both displayed a marked desire to linger round the scenes of their not altogether

glorious achievements. It may be remembered that when the troops were sent out the German Emperor appointed Count von WALDERSEE, who had distinguished himself in the Franco-German war, to the command, and as it was generally understood by the other Powers that as the senior he would act as nominal chief, he promoted him to the substantive rank of Field Marshall. Whether it was that he assumed too much on his position, or that the mutual jealousies, which afterwards brought the "entente" to an ignominious end came in the way, has not yet appeared, but the fact remains that from the first the other Powers declined to accept his authority. France was the first to openly assume this position; but she was soon followed by the others, with the exception of England, who for a time did her best to carry out the original understanding. Russia at once began to treat the land as conquered territory, and went so far as to annex as such the railway and treat the rolling stock as her own, and Germany was not long in following the example. Under these circumstances, under the plea of following up the Boxers, Germany commenced a regular invasion of Shansi, and even went so far as to plan an expedition against the capital of Shansi, whither the Dowager T'se Hsi had fled taking with her as prisoner the EMPEROR. Under these circumstances England finally refused to go any further, and withdrew from further participation in the affair.

In the meanwhile mysterious things were going on in Peking where it became only too evident that communications, carefully concealed from the other Powers, were being carried on between the RUSSIAN MINISTER and LI HUNG-CHANG, one of the results of which was that all the intentions, as well as the overt acts of the so-called allies, were known beforehand to the Chinese: and Li, crafty as ever, contrived to fill even von WALDERSEE's most secret councils with his own creatures. We here copy verbatim from a contemporary record: "The effects of these secret plots were not long in making themselves felt, and Count von WALDERSEE was one of the first victims, and deceived by false information tendered to him the German troops became engaged in a series of operations in Chihli, which at one period came to look like nothing so much as a levy of blackmail on the unoffending populace. Amongst other things General NIEH, who had distinguished himself by having at the worst crisis saved to his own detriment the cause of order, was attacked in force. NIEH, unwilling to increase the friction, retired, but protested against the action of the German Commander. Von WALDERSEE had been, as he himself afterwards discovered, made the tool of his own Chinese staff; who in turn had been acting under the instigation of the Chinese Commissioner. . . . The result of all this was that the so-called accord, never at any time an active force for good, was formally broken up, and Field Marshall von WALDERSEE, disgusted at the turn affairs had taken, left for Europe quietly."

It was during this period of distracted councils that the events to which Herr KUNERT desired to draw attention undoubtedly occurred. Personally, as the writer remarks, von WALDERSEE won the highest respect from all those with whom he came in contact, and it was no personal fault of his that his efforts proved a failure. The effect was, however, bad, and we find that a very serious state of ill feeling was produced owing to the ill conduct of those with whom he permitted himself to be surrounded; and this feeling, it is undoubted, has by no means altogether ceased to exist. Now,

and this is what we would wish to emphasise, had the German Government been wise enough to permit Herr KUNERT to call up his witnesses, a very serious blot which has ever since continued to tinge the fair fame of the German army might have been in a great measure removed; and the true causes of a very disreputable piece of business been traced to their real origin in a plot to which von WALDERSEE was certainly not a party but into which he permitted himself to be led, and in the discredit of which for the moment he became an unconscious partaker.

THE PHILIPPINES.

(*Daily Press*, 9th August.)

When we read that the American military police have had to appeal to AGUINALDO to assist them in suppressing the rebellious natives of Cavite; that that retired insurrecto claimed to be now a man of peace, that it was not his business, and that he must respectfully decline; when we read further that he was insulted for so acting; and when the advent of a medical man with his wife and daughters from Hongkong is announced as a positive sensation: then we begin to think that all the talk of Manila as the trade centre of the Orient is perhaps a little premature, and that all is not so settled and peaceful as we have been led to believe. They seem as straws indicating the direction of the wind, or as smoke that betrays the presence of fire. Bishop G. AGLIPAY and the members of the Republican Party are issuing a manifesto which seems to have been evoked by the visit of the American Secretary for War, Mr. TAFT, and party. It gives the outsider, in the absence of properly serious comment by the local American papers, an apparently faithful idea of the issues of the day in the neighbouring islands. The manifesto opens by a suggestion that from the authors of the Declaration of Independence, nothing but justice, liberty, and popular government is to be expected; and alludes to the visitors as physicians come to feel the pulse, while the manifesto itself is the voice of the patient describing symptoms. Admitting that it is well to accustom the Filipinos to contributing their proper share of the cost of improvements, it describes the existing taxation as unbearably heavy. The land tax, it is said, has caused the insolvency of many who have had to dispose of their holdings at public auction. Rents and property have lowered thirty per cent, so the first reform should be a lowering of taxation, and the removal of the municipal imposts which are impoverishing the poorer classes in the villages. To compensate for the loss of revenue it would be sufficient, it is urged, "to fulfil the solemn promise of President ROOSEVELT" that all American employees, except those indispensable through their special knowledge, be substituted by Filipinos who have been approved by the Civil Service Board, and who would accept lower wages. Many such, it is pointed out, are still without employment. Also it would be possible "to introduce other important economies by the simplification of the service; by the suppression of unnecessary departments, and the reduction of exorbitant salaries, and the elimination of many other useless expenditures." One of the greatest evils afflicting the Philippines, "as has been observed by Secretary TAFT, Governor WRIGHT, and Mr. WILFLY," is that of "bossism, with its attendant cohorts of abuses and corrupt practices." And reading on, we find it admitted that 'bossism' is a legacy left by the Spaniards, and not, as outside information of Tammany

would suggest, an American product. The appeal is for democracy and equality in the Philippines, and for an extension of a very much restricted suffrage; for the jury system; and the petition then goes on:

"The working classes here are exploited and tyrannized over; the cost of living—the price of food, of clothing, rent, everything, has appreciated enormously, while they are still oppressed and ill-treated. The usual daily wage in the provinces is twenty cents gold, and in Manila forty cents, and by the Spanish Penal Code, which is still in force, labourers are not even allowed to associate themselves to obtain an increase of remuneration. Here, where there is even a society for protection of animals there is as yet not a law providing for damages in case of accident while at work, nor any for the protection of the large number of working women, although such laws are numerous in all civilised countries. The result is that hardly a week passes that some wretched son of toil does not die, a victim of some accident, without redress or indemnification, as constantly happens in the quarries of Sisiman, and even in the shops of Manila."

Truly a strong argument, and the plausibility and general ability shown in the drafting of this manifesto ought to be sufficient to prove Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND wrong in his opinion that the Filipinos are an incapable folk. It is amusing, even, in face of such opinions, to find this "incapable" people protesting at the immigration of *Asiatics*, the competition of whose labour with Filipino labour is dangerous because of the "low standards and few needs of the Asiatic." Absolute loyalty is claimed, and "ample autonomy" demanded, as promised; or in other words, independence with a protectorate. America should not "imitate the contemptible colonial methods of exploitation which the European nations have employed, and which, so surely as the ever watchful justice of GOD exists, must sooner or later fail irretrievably."

JAPAN, CHINA, AND AMERICA.

(*Daily Press*, 10th August.)

There is perhaps no greater or surer evidence of Japan's successful issue out of a serious situation than the tissue of misrepresentation that is now being hung around her. Japan as a world peril is no longer merely yellow: she is deep orange, with crimson splashes and black spots. Some of the misrepresentations can be directly traced to the influence of the rouble, as when the *Chefoo Novoye Vremya*—which we believe is Russian for *Daily News*—asserts and reiterates that the present boycott of American goods in China was instigated solely by Japanese. But not for all is Russia to blame. Human nature, that meeker side of it which is expressed in envy, is no doubt answerable for much. To see a people, whose progress previously was a matter for patronising head-patting, mount rung after rung until some of the patronisers have had to look up to keep its doings in view,—that is enough sometimes to inspire hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. Behind it, also, as in the popular feeling in California, there may be real fears; and it seems the agitation is in fact partly bogey and partly bogus. In that American state, the birthplace of the prejudices that are primarily responsible for the present boycott movement on this side, there is a ferment of anti-Japanese feeling. The San Franciscans are, it is said, in a mood to welcome three Chinese if they thereby could prevent the immigration of one Japanese. That the popular frenzy may be also partly bogus is not difficult to believe, after a little study of the attitude of the class of journal with which

those communities appear to be content. These publications, which are always making the most absurd blunders, whenever they mention Japan and the Japanese, do not hesitate to write of the "depraved morals" and "Asiatic vices" of a nation throughout whose whole country it would be impossible to discover one half of the wickedness to be met with in the one city whence these literary lights radiate. It began, it seems, as a labour "plank" in election jobbery; it was fostered by irresponsible writers who would say anything for money; and it continues in spite of the protestations of the more decent and better informed Americans. A Boston journalist writing on the spot declares that "there is no real feeling, even, in San Francisco, against the Japanese, except among the most ignorant ranks of semi-foreign labourers. The Japanese are hired right and left by white employers, in all kinds of work, and no trouble of any kind has occurred, in spite of the efforts of some people to stir up race hatred." Unfortunately, a simulated feeling, assiduously and unscrupulously fostered, tends in time to become what it seems; and it must continue to be the duty of honest people to point out the real basis of all these calumnies, until more peaceful times come, and the possible complications are less serious than they are just now.

BOERS IN GERMAN AFRICA.

(*Daily Press* 11th August.)

After the termination of the war in South Africa, some of the Boers trekked into German territory where they were received with open arms. The press in Germany welcomed them as pioneers of civilization and most desirable settlers, and the Colonial Society of Berlin has since then been using every endeavour to promote Boer immigration. It appears, however, that the Africander has greatly disappointed his admirers, and that indiscriminate admission of Boers is meeting with strong opposition on the part of the other colonists. At a meeting of the Pagani branch of the Colonial Society the matter was fully discussed, and the following resolution passed and forwarded to the central office in Germany:

"That an urgent appeal be addressed to the managing committee in Berlin to desist from further advocating and assisting Boer immigration to East Africa, as the Boers had so far lived entirely on the game of the country, in the destruction of which they had proved themselves most unscrupulous, utterly disregarding the existing regulations for the protection and preservation of wild animals. They had made no attempt to build homesteads or to cultivate the soil, and all but those blindly prepossessed in their favour, agreed that their civilizing labour had been nil; it was not the German that had to be taught by the Boer, but vice versa! Moreover there was every reason to suppose that the Boers, in part at least, were only waiting for better times to return to their old homes. At any rate they showed no inclination to settle down, but preferred to remain 'trek' Boers, which would be adding a white nomadic population to the native migratory tribes. It was, therefore, in the interest of the colony that Boer immigrants should not be admitted on more favourable terms than other settlers; that they should be refused admission, unless provided with adequate means and that those admitted should be compelled to take up fixed abodes and to observe the game and other laws of the country." The Pagani Committee were prepared to furnish conclusive evidence, if

so desired, of the statements advanced. Mr. JAS DEEG, of Mouguni, in a letter to the *Usumbara Times* corroborates the above complaints in every particular, entering an emphatic protest against the wanton manner in which the Boers slaughter and chase away big and small game, and their ruthless pursuit of the elephant. He recalls to mind that the Transvaal at one time abounded with game of all kinds and descriptions, whilst it is now denuded of it, and hopes that the German government will at once adopt measures to preserve their African possessions from a similar fate. He states that, when he visited the northern districts of Ngari Nariobe for the purpose of catching gnus, he was painfully struck with the scarcity of wild animals, which the natives had attributed to the misdeeds of the Boers. Mr. DEEG complains that the latter who have received such liberal treatment at the hands of the local authorities, have so far given no proof of their much vaunted skill as pioneers of civilization and that at the setting in of the rainy season they had not even possessed the necessary seed-corn. They are perfectly content, according to the writer, to barter the game they kill and do not require for their own use for mealies and bananas to the natives. He declares them to be a most indolent race and arrogant in a quiet sort of fashion. He instances the case of one of them, not long ago, telling the German officer in command of the military station at Arusha, that, in his opinion, it was high time he should learn the "TAAL"! They have engaged a schoolmaster from the Transvaal to teach their children; for Boers they are and Boers they wish to remain;

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 8th August in the Board Room. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. Pearse, Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. Rumjahn, and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

The recommendations of the committee appointed to consider in what cases buildings should be allowed to exceed a height of 76 feet first dealt with the type of building, stating that exemptions from the provisions of section 188(5) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 shall only be granted in the case of hotels and large blocks of offices of European design. Regard shall be had in every case to the obstruction of the light of adjacent and of opposite properties, as well as of the building itself, and this shall be secured by the setting back of any portion of any storey which is more than 76 feet above the level of any side street or of the back yard of the building, so that it shall fall within a line drawn, at such level, at an angle of 63.5 deg. with the horizon. In no case shall the height of the building exceed one and a half times the width of the street on which it fronts [section 188(3)], and in the case of land obtained from the Crown after February 21st, 1903, such height shall not exceed the width of the street on which the building fronts [section 188(4)]. Not more than six storeys shall be allowed in any case, and with the exception of two caretakers to each storey, only the four upper storeys shall be used for sleeping purposes. The ground storey shall not be less than 29 feet in height. No modification of terms of section 188 in respect of verandahs at the side or rear of such building shall be granted in these cases, and where any street at the side or rear of such building is less than 50 feet in width, no balcony shall be projected therefrom over Crown land in such street.

The following memorandum was submitted by the M.O.H. One of the most important results of limiting the height of build-

ings is the proper lighting of the ground and lower floors. Darkness necessitates artificial light, and it is always accompanied more or less by dirt and dustiness. A house in Hongkong erected on land obtained from the Crown after the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance may be fairly compared with a house erected under the London Building Act on streets formed after 1894. Also a house erected in this Colony after the passing of the present Ordinance, but on land obtained before the passing of this Ordinance, may be fairly compared with a house erected in London under the 1894 Act on streets formed from 1862 to 1894. It appears that to regulate the height of new buildings on old sites in Hongkong by the width of the streets alone is liable to have very serious effects upon the lighting and ventilation of the city. If the height of a house is governed merely by the width of the street on which it fronts, and if the limitation of the height of storeys to 15 feet be only insisted on in the absence of special strength of walls, and be modified at once if the house be so built as to render it strong enough to have storeys of over 15 feet high, or in other words if the Ordinance be mechanically administered without due regard to the sanitary questions of ventilation and illumination, the condition of houses in Hongkong in these respects will be far behind comparable houses in London. Properly, in a tropical city, especially in one so unfortunately situated for matters of lighting and ventilation as is the city of Victoria, more effort should be made to obtain the beneficial effects of open space. The more buildings erected to excessive height, the greater will be the danger from overcrowding, with its accompanying dirt and disease. Where dealing with houses to be erected on land obtained from the Crown subsequent to the passing of Ordinance I of 1903, the law requires that no house shall be erected to a greater height than the width of the street in which such house fronts. This law then fixes a minimum standard as necessary for the effect of the height of buildings, otherwise this regulation would have no *raison d'être*. It follows, therefore, that there is an objection on sanitary grounds to buildings exceeding the height limit. On the grounds of expediency, then, objection has been waived in the case of houses erected and to be erected on ground leased before the passing of this Ordinance. An impartial consideration, it is trusted, will make it clear that the limit to the height of buildings should not be exceeded except under the following circumstances:—(1) When the building is so situated in the midst of open space, which cannot be built over, that its extra height will not affect the access of light to any of its windows; (2) Unless, as a compensation for the effect of the extra height in lessening the lighting of the building, there be a setting back of the floors in the manner provided for under the London Building Act; (3) When the extra height of a building will not deprive any neighbouring building of any of the light it would enjoy if permission for the extra height had not been granted; (4) Where the building is not a tenement house as defined by Ordinance I of 1903; (5) Unless under a condition that such building be reduced, at the expense of its owner, to the height only to which it might have been erected, had permission for the extra height not been granted, upon its owner being called upon so to do by the Government.

Mr. CHATHAM moved as an amendment to the second recommendation that the latter part thereof from "shall be secured" be deleted. He said—"The effect of this recommendation, if adopted, would be that most buildings fronting on wide streets could not have a square elevation to that street.

Mr. SLADE seconded the amendment.

Dr. PEARSE—I should like to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that if the height of buildings is not governed by some definite rule, the Board will not be in a position to tell owners of property under what conditions they may or may not raise their buildings higher than 76 feet. Perhaps the Hon. Director of Public Works has got some other scheme which he could suggest.

THE PRESIDENT—This amendment brings us back to the original clause, and it was in reference to the wishes of the Medical Office of Health that this particular clause was

added. There should be some definite rule laid down to guide officers of the Board with regard to matters falling under clause 2.

Mr. RUMJAHN proposed that the report be adopted and a copy forwarded to the Governor. Mr. BADELEY seconded the motion, which was agreed to, the amendment being lost.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

The Sanitary Surveyor forwarded a report on the drainage at the rear of I. L. 1569.

Mr. RUMJAHN—It appears from that report, called for by me, that the drainage system at the rear of that Lot is defective, and that a nuisance exists there. This defective drain has been in existence for some years. As the report states, the amount of storm water flowing into the surface channel from the hill at the rear, and the amount of sullage water from the large number of houses forming this block of property is all washed into a drain only six inches in width. The surveyor suggests as a remedy the extension of a surface water drain, which would relieve the six inch drain, to the back of these houses. I think it would be advisable for the Board to divert the flow of sullage water of these 22 houses into another trap to be placed at the other end of this surface channel which would have the effect of entirely remedying this defect. The surveyor further states that this drain was built on the system recommended by a committee. I was on that committee and say that we never recommended small drains to carry off storm water. I hope the board will see that this defective drain is removed.

The PRESIDENT—Will it meet your views if the matter is referred to the Sanitary Surveyor to report as to whether a six inch drain is adequate. He is competent to answer the question.

Mr. RUMJAHN—We won't say anything about his competency, because he is only acting.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. RUMJAHN moved that the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon be appointed a committee to report as to local inspection of cattle and meat.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded. Carried.

RATE.

For the week ending 29th July 578 rats were caught, of which 38 were found to be infected, while a similar number were infected out of 568 caught during the week ending 5th August.

DEATH RATE.

The British, foreign and Chinese community, excluding the Navy and Army, showed a death rate of 28.4, as against 25.9 for the corresponding week last year.

EXCELLENT WATER.

Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, reported analysing a sample of water, which he found to be of excellent quality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COPRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong 4th August.

SIR.—Having noticed your article with reference to the prominence now being given to the "Copa Industry" in the Philippines, I thought it might be of interest to some of your readers to learn a few facts regarding the industry in British New Guinea. As a preface I might mention that from the time of annexation she has always been an expense to the Mother country, not because the colony has no natural resources but rather from the position the Government have taken up in the matter, in a negative sense.

The largest river is the Fly which was navigated some years ago by Sir William McGregor to a distance of from five to six hundred miles inland, and his report showed that the banks on either side were lined with the cocoa-nut palm. Should the industry be properly exploited, I think I could safely say that the Fly river district alone could provide an almost inexhaustible supply of copra; added to which the cost of procuring it is a very small one on account of the labour being so cheap. Kiwai, an island in the mouth of the river,

alone having a population of 15,000 civilized natives, the average wage varying from 5- to 10- per month, and as the majority accept their wages in trade goods showing a profit of about 100 per cent., the possibility of working such an industry to a successful issue seems certain. Of course there are drawbacks, such as the malaria which everybody gets, and the heat which is certainly fairly severe, but as the Missionaries and Government officials on a small salary manage to stick it, surely a planter with such prospects of wealth could do the same.

I might mention that the present output from the Fly is got from an old native who brings in about a ton yearly which is sufficient to provide himself and several wives with calico knives and tobacco and an occasional sail cloth for his canoe.—Yours.

PAPUAN.
** The official salaries described as "low" by our correspondent are so when compared with the rate of remuneration ruling at Hongkong; but in Australia they are considered high.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 8th August.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

The Sam Choy Brick Tile and Timber Company sued the Wing Wo Company for \$377.92 being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, while defendants were represented by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Mr. Beavis stated that the sole question between the parties was one of commission, and of accounts.

Mr. Master put in a document by which defendants admitted a debt of \$6770.66 on June 20, 1902. Mr. Master desired to start the accounts from that date as then the accounts were squared.

Mr. Beavis said that his clients had paid the \$6770.66, and asked that the accounts be taken from 1901. He was prepared to prove that in 1901 the accounts were squared: since then they had never been adjusted.

Mr. Master—in 1902 they were squared.

Mr. Beavis—I have no idea what the money (mentioned in the document) was owing for.

Mr. Master—it is for balance of goods sold and delivered. If Your Lordship admits this document I submit that I am entitled to judgment because after 1902 we are agreed upon the accounts which show a balance in favour of my clients.

Mr. Beavis—Taking the accounts in my clients' books we find there has not been any commission allowed on the payments made. This is due to us, and when credited leaves an amount of about \$70 due to the plaintiff: this amount we have paid into Court. I am prepared to prove that on every payment premia is allowed.

The Puisne Judge—I do not see how you can ask for it.

Mr. Beavis—in one case I can show that we actually received premia. My clients sit tight on the question of premia: that is all there is between us.

The Puisne Judge—Well, you will have to make up your account from 1901, up to the date you are agreed upon.

Mr. Beavis—they start their account with a balance due of \$9,000 odd.

The Puisne Judge—that will be the amount of the claim in the original jurisdiction. \$1 of 1902.

Mr. Beavis—What I want is an account to check my account by.

The Puisne Judge (to Mr. Master)—Well, you can do that.

Mr. Master—I can do it but I don't think I should do so. They signed the document admitting their liability of June 20, 1902.

The Puisne Judge (to Mr. Beavis)—You want to collect commission on \$6,000 odd?

Mr. Beavis—No, on \$9,000. I wish to prove that commission is always allowed. If we paid \$1,000 in bank notes to the plaintiffs they would go to a money changer and get \$1,040. Had we pressed for commission in the original action we would have got it.

The Puisne Judge—if the case had come before me and that question had arisen I would have told you to pay the amount in full. If you claimed a rebate I would say no. I do not see how you are going to get over it; this is the money you have to pay. You cannot claim anything in the way of commission on this document. If you think it worth while you can bring a separate action for the commission. Supposing you paid an account in bank notes and they were put straight into the bank the vendor would not get anything extra.

Mr. Beavis—but they don't do that.

The Puisne Judge—but they might. I will adjourn this case until Friday and in the meantime you may be able to settle it between you.

Wednesday, 9th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

E. H. MURRAY v. G. H. WAKEMAN.

The plaintiff, Edward Henry Murray, coal merchant and commission agent of No. 4 Duddell Street, sued the defendant, the trustee in bankruptcy for the Wai Yuen firm, for the return of the steam launch *Competitor*, or payment of its value, \$5,000.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (or Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Geldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office) appeared for the defendant.

In opening Mr. Ferrers read the statements of claim and defence. The plaintiff stated that a bill of sale was executed on the steam launch and the vessel was handed over to the plaintiff, but the vessel was subsequently seized by the Trustee in Bankruptcy. The defence was that the launch was the property of the Wei Yuen firm (in bankruptcy). In the Wei Yuen firm were two partners, and the launch was never the sole property of either of them. The bill of sale was not a valid one, and the \$5,000 was not paid by plaintiff. The launch was seized by the defendant forcibly in Canton. Mr. Ferrers said the facts that the plaintiff would establish were that he entered into a partnership with Su Wei Chin, under the name of E. H. Murray and Company, as coal merchants and provision dealers. The plaintiff was an American citizen and had a good deal of influence with the American Navy in the Philippine Islands, and his object was to use that influence for the purpose of obtaining contracts for coaling American warships and in the supplying of provisions for the American Government in Manila. The partnership was commenced in March 1904. Plaintiff spoke no Chinese and his partner spoke no English which necessitated the service of an interpreter, Kwai Pak being employed for that purpose. The plaintiff was successful in getting an offer of doing business with the American Navy and the Philippine Government, but he found that the actions of his interpreter, Kwai Pak, were such that they led to his forfeiting the contracts he had with the American Government especially with regard to supplying coal. The contract was for the supply of Chinese coal suitable for men-of-war, but the coal supplied to the *San Francisco* was of so poor a quality that it was rejected. That was one instance of several, and the plaintiff's hopes of being able to make a prosperous living were unrealised. Plaintiff then informed Kwai Pak that he intended to proceed against him for compensation, but Kwai Pak, recognising the validity of the plaintiff's claim gave him a promissory note for \$5,000 in settlement thereof. Shortly afterwards it came to Mr. Murray's knowledge that Kwai Pak had a steam launch at his disposition and plaintiff agreed to take it in settlement of the promissory note for \$5,000. The launch was handed over and the promissory note cancelled. The bill of sale for the launch was executed on January 27, and at that time plaintiff had no knowledge that Kwai Pak was not entitled to the full services of the launch.

Some time after plaintiff took possession of the launch the Wei Yuen firm went bankrupt and the launch was seized by the Official Receiver.

The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to the launch and it was released. It then disappeared and plaintiff called in the services of the police, who located the launch at Canton. Plaintiff after producing proofs of ownership to the British Consul at Canton received the launch again and brought it down to Hongkong. The launch was subsequently seized by the Official Receiver.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

F. KIENE v. M. K. NEWMAN.

The plaintiff, the manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, claimed from the defendant the sum of \$1,652.45, being balance due on money lent. The claim was reduced to \$1,000 to bring it within the summary jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gris) represented the defendant.

Mr. Harding stated that the defendant was formerly in the employ of the plaintiff, and during that time plaintiff advanced him sums amounting to \$3,092.50, of which \$1,440.05 had been deducted (being commission due to defendant) leaving a balance of \$1,652.45 still due. The questions which arose were whether defendant was entitled to commission on premiums paid or due after he left the plaintiff's employ, and if so when such commission became due.

The Puisne Judge—I am quite clear on one thing; he is entitled to commission when he has earned it.

Mr. Harding—The question is, has he earned it?

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Execution was stayed until the 18th instant.

WONG KWOK PAN v. THE MI CHAN FIRM.

This was a claim for \$103.16 being on account of balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, who had previously appeared for the defendant, asked leave to withdraw from the case.

The Puisne Judge granted the request and pointed out to defendant that there was no Mi Chan.

Wong Kwok Pan—It is not shut up.

The Puisne Judge—Well, you can get judgment. Prove service.

After service of the writ was proven, and evidence as to the debt given, the Puisne Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, remarking that the plaintiff had better be careful who he levied execution against.

Wong Kwok Pan—I sued for this money on July 22, but it was July 28 before the lawyer got it into court.

The Puisne Judge—The solicitor for the defendant got the case adjourned until to-day.

It was pointed out that an advertisement had been inserted in certain papers that the Mi Chan had closed up.

The Puisne Judge—It looks as though the adjournment was applied for to put the advertisement in. There seems to me something "fishy" about it. However, he has his judgment, but I am afraid he has been done. If I had known of this I would have heard the case before.

Thursday, 10th August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. FIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

RE LAM TUNG AND THE NAM LOONG FIRM.

Their Lordships' reserved judgments in this matter were delivered.

His Honour the Chief Justice said:—This was a motion to reverse the judgment of the court below on the trial of this action, and to enter judgment for the defendants. A motion was made to admit further evidence, on the

ground that a summons for a commission to take evidence in Saigon and elsewhere had been dismissed in Chambers: that the evidence specified as obtainable in the summons was the evidence specified in this notice of motion: and that the judgment of the court below showed this evidence to be essential to a just decision being arrived at by this Court. There are a great number of cases in which the right of the Court of Appeal to hear further evidence has been discussed and explained. It will, however, be necessary to refer only to two or three of the most important decisions. In re Chennell (8 Ch. D. 492) fresh evidence was allowed because it appeared that the Court below had acted in such a manner as to throw technical difficulties in the way of the administration of justice. The question then is, was this evidence excluded in the Court below by reason of a technical objection? Without doubt, No. The evidence was excluded by an order of the Judge in Chambers: there was no appeal from that decision; and no application of any sort was made to the Court during the trial which would have enabled it to make an order for this evidence to be taken. It is idle to contend that the suggestion which I made at the close of the trial that Letters of Request should issue by consent, constituted an application on the part of the defendants: or that my refusal to issue them ex officio amounted to a technical objection similar to the one dealt with in re Chennell. In Sanders v. Sanders (19 Ch. D. 173) the Court of Appeal said that the leave to adduce fresh evidence is an indulgence. The reasons given for the refusal in that case were, that the appellant "might have adduced the evidence in the Court below: that he might have shaped his case better." Jessel M.R. said "as it has often been said, nothing is more dangerous than to allow fresh oral evidence to be adduced after a case has been discussed in Court. The exact point on which evidence is wanted having thus been discovered, to allow fresh evidence to be introduced at that stage would offer a strong temptation to perjury." This point involved in the present case is not covered by the decisions themselves, but it is well covered by the principle on which they proceed. The point here is whether, when the evidence which it is sought to introduce was excluded from the Court below after an attempt to get it by commission, the order for a commission having been refused, the Court of Appeal ought to admit the new evidence. I think it should be admitted if the commission was wrongly refused: perhaps even though there had been no appeal. It seems to me that the Court might reasonably treat the motion to adduce further evidence as itself an appeal from the Judge in Chambers. But this case does not fit in with this proposition. I indicated in my judgment two points on which reliable evidence could have been obtained from Saigon, which seemed to me to contain the kernel of the question of truth or falsity. If an application had been made for Letters of Request to obtain evidence on these points and it had been refused, then this Court would have acted on the principle I have just indicated. But this was not the application, nor did the application which was made in any way resemble it. It was to examine in Saigon or elsewhere in Annam or French Indo-China certain specified witnesses, and to obtain the additional corroborative evidence of no less than nineteen other Chinese shop or firms. This present motion, therefore, is not in any sense an appeal from the Judge in Chambers: it is an independent motion. But it is said that on one point the motion is identical with the original application, that is, with regard to the evidence of the Tsang Shing firm in Saigon. That is so: and if the defendant had at any time limited the application for a commission to take the evidence of this firm alone, or of this firm and of one or two other specified witnesses, it seems to me more than doubtful whether the learned judge would have refused it. If he had refused such an application, then again it is conceivable that this Court would have granted this application. But the defendant stuck throughout to this cloud of witnesses, and that being so I say, as I said before, I am not surprised that his summons was dismissed, and I think it would be going directly contrary to the spirit of the decisions to allow him now to come forward with a reduced application. The case is even stronger than Marriot v. Hampden, to which reference was made in a recent bankruptcy case. The defendant has not found the receipt bill which he had lost: he has found out the step which he ought to have taken. If the remedy is gone in the one case, it is certainly gone in the other. In this respect the rule which prevents a person recovering money, which he has paid under compulsion of law, cannot be different in principle from that which governs the admission of fresh evidence on appeal. The reason for applying that principle in this case is the stronger, because there was another application which the defendant might have made at any time before the conclusion of the trial, but which he did not make. The conclusion to which I come from these cases is that where the judge has indicated that the absence of certain evidence has had a material effect upon his decision, and has given judgment accordingly, the Court of Appeal should not allow that evidence to be taken on the rehearing. This point is directly covered by the dictum of Jessel M. R. cited above. The defendant's counsel says it is very hard to have such valuable evidence excluded. But this arises from the fact that the affidavit made in support of the summons for a commission disclosed the actual facts which it was alleged the witnesses in Saigon would give. I have already intimated that I think this is wrong. See what it led to. The learned counsel seemed throughout his argument to assume that the strength of his application lay in the fact that this particular and specified evidence had been excluded; and to such desperate straits was he reduced, that at the close of his argument, he referred to these facts as evidence already given. Such a statement as that made in the solicitor's affidavit could not even be dignified with the name "hearsay," for the deponent had merely heard that somebody else might say something. This was only equalled by the attempt to introduce in the Court below, and here, the written statements of people in Saigon who were not called as witnesses. I must now consider the case of the Copiapo Company (10 Times L. R. 180). Lord Justice Lindley lays down this principle: that if the Court thinks that a case has been "decided on insufficient evidence and that the evidence proposed to be adduced would be sufficient to enable the Court to discover the truth, that would be a special ground" for admitting the new evidence. With all respect to the learned judge, it seems to me impossible to give to these words their apparent meaning. They are diametrically opposed to the principle of every other case. If the fact that the evidence proposed to be adduced would be sufficient ground for admitting it on the rehearing, there would be no point in the remarks of the Master of the Rolls in Sanders v. Sanders, that the case might have been shaped better in the Court below: no reason for laying it down as rule rarely to be departed from that fresh evidence shall not be introduced because nothing is more dangerous than to allow it. And certainly if Marriot v. Hampden had been an appeal, instead of an action for money had and received, the doctrine laid down by Lord Justice Lindley would have warranted the reception of the fact that a receipt had in fact been given as new evidence on the rehearing. What was said in the judgments in that case would have been equally applicable to the case if it had been an appeal:—"It would tend to encourage the greatest negligence if we were to open the door to parties to try their causes again because they were not properly prepared the first time with their evidence." Moreover, as to the facts in the Copiapo case, I find it hard to understand why the issue, if it had been directed, would not have completely cleared up the question whether there was such a man as the person whose existence was challenged. Having other cases in the Court of Appeal to go upon, I must decline to accept the broad doctrine said to be derived from that case. This motion disposed of, I come to the facts. I see no reason to alter the opinion I formed after hearing the case. It is apparent from the terms of my judgment that I experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at it and I, therefore, was the more anxious to hear

what further arguments could be advanced on either side to make the matter clearer to my mind. I do not find anything to make me alter the decision I arrived at, nor any of the subordinate opinions on different parts of the case which went to compose the whole. I must, however, deal with the new suggestion as to the inception of the alleged conspiracy. I said in my judgment that Mr. Ferrers had admitted the story as to the letter No. 5 with the accompanying \$20; I said further, however, that I did not see how it could have been avoided. Mr. Ferrers said that I misunderstood him, and that his admission was quite different. His new theory is that envelope No. 5 only is genuine; but to this he adds a somewhat ingenious hypothesis:—That the letter had in fact been delivered, together with the \$20; that this money had been distributed and that the plaintiff had in some way or other become possessed of the envelope, and had based the other four stories on it. He suggested that this envelope did not form part of the original five letters, and had no relation to the \$20 alleged by the plaintiff to have formed part of the \$2,600 and he, therefore, challenged my opinion that there ought to be judgment for the plaintiff for at least \$20. There is really only one point, which at all supports this theory; that Lam Tung's name does not appear on the envelope: but neither does it on envelope No. 4. The really serious part of the case made on this point is the discrepancy in the evidence of Kwong Kaa Chung. At the Police Court he said he opened the envelope and that there were two envelopes inside. At the trial he said that when he opened the envelope there was a letter inside which he put back in the envelope. It is much to be regretted that the officials at the Police Court do not seem to have been too careful to see what became of the enclosure, whatever it was, as a record ought to have been precise upon the point. The envelope came to the Registrar of this Court opened, with no enclosure. Although this is a serious matter I do not think that there is anything in it to support the theory that the envelope was an old one, and was not, in fact, "opened" in the presence of the Magistrate. All parties were present and it is not to be supposed that any sleight of hand could have been practised without somebody noticing it. But again, this points to fraud and perjury, and we cannot come to a decision, which is only consistent with such heinous offences, on no better evidence than what seems to me a somewhat fantastic theory as to what actually took place. There is no half-way house. Either the plaintiff's story is true, or as I said in my former judgment, he was an accomplice in the robbery. In that judgment, on further consideration, I do not think it necessary to alter a single word.

His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise summed up as follows:—This is an interpleader issue, and the facts are shortly as follows:—Sometime in August, 1904, a burglary was committed on the premises of the defendants, who are Chinese merchants carrying on business near Saigon, and a large sum of money (amongst other things) was stolen. The plaintiff was a cook on a French steamer which left Saigon on August 20th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 26th August, 1904. As a passenger on board the same steamer was a man named Chau Kwong, who according to the evidence, had been acquainted with the plaintiff for some years. On the arrival of the steamer in Hongkong the said Chau Kwong was arrested on the application of the French authorities as being concerned in the above mentioned burglary. The usual extradition proceedings followed and, in due course, Chau Kwong was handed over to the French authorities, and afterwards convicted and punished. On the arrest of Chau Kwong in Hongkong over \$3,000 (in French bank notes) and some silver were found upon him (\$2,600 of which form the subject of the present litigation). The defendants demanded the restitution of the said moneys as being part of the proceeds of the burglary, but the plaintiff claimed them as having received them, together with covering letters, in the capacity of bailee from various persons in Saigon, or its vicinity, for distribution to various persons in China, and stated that in consequence of rough weather he handed them to

his friend Chau Kwong for safe custody. This, therefore, was the issue that was tried before the learned Chief Justice, whose decision in favour of the plaintiff has been appealed from by the defendants. At the hearing of the appeal the counsel for the defendants (whom I shall call in the future the appellants) took a somewhat peculiar course. He divided his attack into two parts. In the one it is asked that the judgment appealed against may be reversed and that judgment may be entered for the appellants, and in the other he asked for special leave to adduce further evidence on the appeal: I presume he means upon the appellants being successful on the first part. All of which I finally understood to mean a new trial before a judge and jury with power to produce further evidence. With regard to the first part a preliminary objection as to form was taken which was overruled. It was, however, to the second part that the peculiarity above referred to particularly appertains. It seems to me to be a belated attempt to get in further evidence, which attempt ought to have been more strenuously urged in the earlier stages of the case. It appears that on or about 24th March, 1905, an application was made in Chambers on behalf of the appellants for a commission to examine witnesses in Saigon and other places. This application was refused by the then Acting Chief Justice. No reasons for a refusal were given, but a perusal of the papers in connection with the application points to an explanation. At any rate, the application must have been opposed on behalf of the plaintiff (respondent). No steps were taken to set aside this refusal and the case came on for trial before the learned Chief Justice on 16th June, 1905, and following days, so that the appellants had more than two months in which to appeal against the refusal, and of which they took no advantage. During the hearing in the Court below the appellants made no move in this direction, even although the learned Chief Justice suggested that both parties should consent to letters of request. This suggestion was not agreed to on behalf of the respondent, and the learned Judge did not consider that he had power to issue such letters *ex proprio motu*. At the hearing of the appeal a number of cases were cited on the point on behalf of the appellants, and at first the order for further evidence was claimed almost as of right, but later on it was asked for more as a matter of indulgence, and the case of *In re Copiapo Mining Co., Ltd., ex parte Mashiter*, 10 Times Report 180, was strongly relied on. I have examined that case and others that were quoted, and I have come to the conclusion that the appellants knew perfectly well at the time of the trial what further evidence they wanted, and that they had two opportunities of attempting to get that further evidence, and had not availed themselves of them. There never had been a surprise so far as they were concerned; they acted with their eyes open. Under the circumstances, if this sort of appeal were to succeed there would be no finality. See the judgment of Kay L. J. in the above case. I am strongly of opinion that in view of their laches they are not entitled to any indulgence, and that so far as this part of the appeal goes, it fails. That leaves us then to deal with the first application which, now that the admission of further evidence has been refused, may mean what it says, viz., that the decision should be reversed and judgment entered for the defendants, or it may mean a new trial before a judge and jury on the ground that the judgment was against the weight of evidence. Many cases were quoted to us as to the powers of the Court of Appeal in such questions, and I do not intend going through them at length, because it seems to me that so many judges have expressed the same principles in so many different ways that it would always be easy for counsel either for appellant or respondent to cull sentences in their own favour. It seems, however, to me, that although the opinion of the Judge in the Court below, sitting without a jury (and who has heard the witnesses), is bound to have great weight with the members of the Court of Appeal, yet that his opinion is not by any means binding on them, and if they think (not merely on the ground that they might not have arrived at the same opinion themselves) that the evidence did not warrant such a decision, or

in other words, that it was unreasonable, then they will reverse or alter it in such a way as seems most in accordance with the demands of justice. Under these circumstances a review of the evidence and of the judgment becomes necessary. The first statement which the counsel for the appellant dealt with was "the improbability of the letters having been concocted on the steamer in consequence of the bad weather," and counsel pointed out that according to the evidence at the beginning of the voyage the weather was fine, and so the letters might have been written on board. However, counsel afterwards set up and relied on a theory that the letters were manufactured by a solicitor's clerk in Hongkong, so that point may be passed over. With regard to the evidence as to the notes being wrapped in a red handkerchief, the learned Chief Justice came to the conclusion that there was no red handkerchief and, of course, the appellant does not object to that finding. Now as to the five letters. It may be mentioned here that the contention of the appellants is that the first four letters are forgeries concocted in Hongkong; that the fifth document (an empty envelope) was genuine (the contents having been previously removed) and was produced to support this fraudulent claim. The first letter purported to contain \$1,500 sent by one Kong Sung, residing at Cholon, Annam, to his mother. The evidence in support of this story is that of Lam Tung (the respondent) who, of course, states that he duly received the letter for delivery. Kong Sung, the alleged sender, was examined in the Court below, and of course corroborated the story. His cross-examination was chiefly directed to proving his ignorance of the locality in which he was supposed to have lived fifteen years. It must be admitted that under cross-examination his knowledge did not appear to be very great, but it was clear that he knew something about the place, and his evidence, though perhaps shaken, was not materially damaged. As to the next letter said to contain \$500, there is no evidence to corroborate the story of Lam Tung, which must, therefore, stand by itself. With reference to the third letter said to contain \$300 there is the evidence of Lam Tung supported by that of Lam Tsui, who stated that he had sent the money through Lam Tung. As to the fourth letter said to contain \$280 sent by one Lam On, in addition to Lam Tung's statement, a witness Lam Tso was called in the Court below, who claimed Lam On as a younger brother, and stated that he had received remittances before. However, he stated that this particular sum was intended to pay off creditors of some fifteen years standing, and accounts for the fact that the letter contains no mention of such intention because it was referred to in previous correspondence. The learned Chief Justice in the judgment appealed from and commented on the improbability of this story and, no doubt, if it stood by itself, it could not be relied on, but taken in conjunction with the other evidence in the case it is entitled to a certain amount of attention. We now come to exhibit 5 which, in the state it arrived at the Court below, consisted of an envelope containing only a piece of pink paper. The envelope was endorsed to the effect that there were \$20 inside. This is the most interesting exhibit of all, and is supported by the evidence of Lam Tung and Kwong Kam Tsun. The appellants admit that this exhibit is genuine, and state that its contents were abstracted after its arrival in Hongkong, and state that this has been their theory all along. Now, Kwong Kam Tsun at the Magistracy stated that the letter on being opened contained two envelopes: in the Court below he said that when he opened it at the Magistracy it contained a letter which he read. Now, although there is a discrepancy in his evidence as to the contents of the envelope at the Magistracy, yet there is the uncontradicted evidence of this man that there was an enclosure or enclosures in exhibit 5, and I am certain he was not merely referring to the piece of pink paper. Now, the theory of the appellants is that the contents of that envelope had been previously removed. That being so, it is difficult to imagine why the witness was not cross-examined on this statement either in the Magistracy or in the Court below. The obvious conclusion, of course, would be that this theory was elaborated at a

later date; however, we are assured that such was not the case, and that being so, I can only say that it is beyond my powers to furnish an explanation as to this extraordinary omission. The only other evidence as to the letters is that there were at least three writers of the first four, which is rather against the theory that the letters were concocted on board, although, as I have said, that theory is contradicted by a later one. As I have already stated that in my opinion further evidence should not be admitted, it only remains to consider whether, on the materials before me, the judgment appealed from is too much against the weight of evidence that it ought not to be allowed to stand, and that the appellants' first application should be granted. I have already stated the principles which I think should guide the Court of Appeal in coming to a decision, and following those principles to the best of my ability. I see no reason why this decision should be disturbed. I thoroughly agree with the learned Chief Justice that there was considerable difficulty in the matter, but I can only say that several doubts that I had on first reading the papers have disappeared on further consideration. I am of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

E. H. MURRAY v. G. H. WAKEMAN.

The hearing of the case in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant, the trustee in bankruptcy for the Wai Yuen firm, a sum of \$5,000, in default of returning the steam launch *Competitor*, was continued.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office) appeared for the defendant.

When the case was resumed yesterday the Chief Justice said—There is a document which purports to have been executed on January 26, and it bears a stamp dated January 30. I wish to deal with this document as it stands irrespective of the evidence. At first I thought of ordering it to be stamped and impose the penalty, under article 8 of the Stamp Ordinance, but I see that Bill's of Exchange and Promissory Notes, etc., "shall not be stamped after execution." Therefore there would appear to be an offence under section 23. It is the duty of the Court to act in aid of the revenue, and not to receive a document like this. Unless the Counsel for the plaintiff can show why it should not be done I cannot reserve the document.

Mr. Ferrers—The document was drawn up on January 27, stamped on the 30th, and executed afterwards.

The Chief Justice—No! Mr. Murray says that the second note was signed on January 26 and stamped before signature. His words are "I got it stamped immediately after—no, immediately before signature."

Mr. Pollock—I questioned him further with regard to the Bill of Sale.

The Chief Justice—I cannot admit any evidence to vary that statement. A document is tendered and during the progress of the case the attention of the Court is called to the fact that the dates are wrong, and the only possible solution is that it was stamped after dating. The unfortunate stamp clerk has been deceived.

Mr. Ferrers—Deceived? No, he has made a mistake.

The Chief Justice—No, he has not made a mistake; your client said it was stamped before execution.

Mr. Murray was put in the box and re-examined. After further argument the Chief Justice said—I do not believe the statement of the plaintiff with regard to the dates, and I believe the dates as signed are the correct dates, and, therefore, I cannot receive it in evidence, being not in accordance with the Stamp Ordinance.

Plaintiff was non-suited, and the promissory note was impounded. The non-suit was without prejudice to the defendant's rights under the

injunction dated May 11, 1905, with respect to damages.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

W. J. SEABROOK v. W. A. SCOTT.

The plaintiff, second engineer of the s.s. *Royalist*, claimed from the defendant, master of the said vessel, the sum of \$1,000 on an alleged breach of contract.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens represented the defendant.

The plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant at South Shields, England, on October 5, 1904, who by him was engaged to serve as second engineer for an ordinary voyage within the limits of the contract. The defendant did not employ the plaintiff to serve on board the steamship according to agreement, but on the arrival of the vessel at Singapore (Nov. 27, 1904) the defendant falsely represented to the plaintiff that the next port of call would be Hongkong. Instead of proceeding to Hongkong the *Royalist*, under defendant's orders, proceeded to Vladivostock with a cargo of contraband. The plaintiff was given no opportunity of declining to proceed to Vladivostock. When the *Royalist* was under weigh and leaving Singapore Harbour the defendant entered into a verbal contract with the plaintiff, whereby, on consideration of going to Vladivostock, plaintiff would receive the double wages or the bonus, and he, therefore, claimed \$1,000 as damages.

Mr. Gedge read the claim and said that the port of Vladivostock was within the limits of the articles. The *Royalist* proceeded to Barry and took a cargo of coal on board, subsequently arriving with the coal at Singapore. The plaintiff was under the impression that the coal was for Singapore but when he saw they were not going to discharge at that port and also saw a Russian lieutenant in conversation with the captain he got suspicious. He asked the chief engineer where they were bound for, but the chief replied that he did not know. As the vessel was leaving Singapore plaintiff went to the captain and asked whether the vessel was going to Hongkong or not. The Captain replied—"No! We are going to Vladivostock." After some conversation plaintiff agreed to go to Vladivostock on consideration of receiving double wages and a bonus.

The Puisne Judge—What is the use of going through all this. The defendants admit this liability.

Mr. Stephens—We say we are willing to pay the money at the proper time—when the vessel arrives at her final port of destination. We admit certain liability—double wages. If there is a bonus he will get one.

Mr. Gedge—I think I can prove there is a bonus.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THE BATTERY PATH AFFAIR.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing of the charge of manslaughter preferred against Aaron Ellis, tailor's cutter, in connection with the death of Gunner Richard Sampson, R.G.A., at Battery Path, on the 17th July, was opened before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on the 8th August.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bowley, in relating the facts of the case, stated that deceased had been a gunner in the 88th Co. R.G.A. for several years, and had an exemplary military character. He arrived in the Colony on December last, when he was placed on military police duty, and continued on that duty till his death. The accused was a tailor. On the 16th July the deceased went on patrol duty in the eastern district, his term finishing at midnight. Shortly after this hour he returned to his quarters at the military prison, Queen's Road, opposite Murray Barracks, but only remained there a short time and then went out. Evidence would be called to prove his movements up to that

point. After that what he did could only be surmised. About 12.30 that night deceased met two women, Misses Lilian Desbien and Bessie Radcliffe. It appears that he accosted the former, and some words passed between them. Miss Desbien states that deceased hit her in the mouth, and she called out to her companion in the leading ricksha. Deceased then left her and went up Battery Path. Immediately afterwards accused arrived in a ricksha from an opposite direction, and asked Miss Desbien what was the matter. She told him a soldier struck her in the mouth, and pointed in the direction he had gone. Accused went up Battery Path and after a few minutes returned, when Miss Desbien asked him what happened. Accused said he had knocked the soldier down, and she went up the path and saw him lying his full length. It appears that she kicked him and asked his name, but got no answer. She then took his regimental badge off with a view to identifying him and left him to rejoin her companions. The three then went to the Owl Grill rooms and there the accused, whose knuckles were bleeding, obtained some brandy and rubbed them. He said the wound was caused by his fist coming in contact, as he thought, with the soldier's teeth. Accused and the two women then left for the Buffalo Club, returning about 1.30 a.m. when they went up Battery Path to see the soldier. He was not there, but they saw a large pool of blood on the pathway. While the three were on the way to the Buffalo Club an Indian Sergeant had come across the soldier lying unconscious at a spot 150 feet below the steps running down by Beaconsfield Arcade. There was a good deal of blood on his face, and a pool of blood beneath him. The Indian sergeant called a constable who was on duty in Queen's Road, and together they tried to rouse the soldier, but found it impossible. They then put him in a chair and took him to the Central Police Station. He was there seen by the Inspector on duty and immediately sent to the hospital, where Dr Bell examined him and found his skull badly fractured. It was impossible to do anything for deceased, who never recovered consciousness and died the same night. It seemed quite clear that accused caused the death of the gunner, and Mr. Bowley asked His Worship to commit him for trial at the criminal sessions.

William Bissell, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, gave evidence as to preparing a plan of Battery Path.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant Crane of the 88th Co. R.G.A. deposed:—The deceased gunner, Richard Sampson, was a member of my company, in which he had served for eight years and nine months. The 88th Co. reached Hongkong on 14th December last. Shortly after his arrival deceased joined the garrison police. There is nothing against him on the record of his company that I am aware of.

In cross-examination—I have known the deceased for about four years. I knew him in Malta and Ceylon. I do not know whether he was a teetotaller, but never saw him take a drink. I know nothing of deceased's character regarding women, but according to his attestation he was unmarried. The company feel very strongly about this case; the feeling against the accused is rather vindictive.

Sergeant Gillespie was next called. He said—I am sergeant in charge of the military police at Hongkong. Gunner Richard Sampson was a policeman from December last until the date of his death. On the morning of the 16th July deceased came off duty from the Meance on which he had been for a week. Between seven o'clock, after he was dismissed, and 9.45 o'clock, he could go where he pleased. After the 9.45 parade deceased was on patrol duty at the eastern end of the town. When I was going my rounds that night I saw him at the corner of Arsenal Street and Queen's Road East. I was in his company until 11.30 p.m. and his patrol duties finished at midnight. At this time he should return to barracks and report at once. After midnight the military police are not allowed out of barracks. At 3 a.m. on the morning of the 17th July, in consequence of a telephone message received, I searched the barracks but could not find the deceased. I next saw him at the Government Civil Hospital in an unconscious condition.

In cross-examination—Duty on the Meance is not popular. Deceased was not a teetotaller,

but I have never seen him under the influence of liquor. Men on patrol duty enter public houses when they are required to restore order, or they might go in to search for absenteers. There is no rigid rule against a military patrol entering a public house. I do not know whether deceased had any drinks on duty on the night of his death. I know of nothing against deceased's character as far as women are concerned.

W. J. Woodham sworn, stated—I am a private in the R.W. Kents, and am at present performing military police duty. Deceased was on the same duty. On the 16th July we had just finished a week's term of duty on the *Meance*. I think deceased went ashore once during that week. On the evening of 16th July I went on patrol duty with gunner Sampson. We arrived home at 12.10 a.m. and I reported to the Sergeant that all was correct. During the time we were on patrol duty gunner Sampson had a glass of beer at the Praya East Hotel. Between seven and eight o'clock he had two pints of beer in my presence. He was sober when he went off duty, and returned to barracks.

CHINESE BOY'S STORY.

The hearing of the charge of manslaughter preferred against Aaron Ellis, tailor's cutter, in connection with the death of Gunner Richard Sampson, R.G.A., was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court on August 9th.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the defendant. Major Parry, R.G.A., watched the case on behalf of the military authorities.

Tang King was the next witness. He declared—I am a cook to Mr. Harley, who has quarters over the Soldiers' Club. I have been in Hongkong ten years. On Sunday, the 16th July, I went to Kennedytown, and afterwards called at a house in Zetland Street, which I left at 12.30 a.m. As I was going along Queen's Road towards my home I saw two European women in rickshas coming from Wanchai, near the New Victoria Hotel. I also saw a soldier holding the second ricksha and walking with it, talking to the woman. I did not hear the soldier say anything, but heard the woman say "Go away." She also asked the soldier his name. The rickshas then went to the Grill Room and stopped. The soldier still held the ricksha and the woman again asked him his name, but he went up Battery Path. I did not see the soldier strike the woman. He carried a stick. When the soldier went up the hill a European came in a ricksha from the Central District. He saw the women and stopped the ricksha at the Grill Room, asking them what was the matter. The woman said—"One soldier (something) to me?" I did not hear exactly. Accused then asked—"Where is the soldier?" The woman replied—"Right up the hill," pointing in the direction the soldier had taken. Then the man ran up, and after five minutes returned. When the man ran up the women got out of the rickshas and stood waiting by the big tree near the Icehouse Street corner. When the man returned the woman asked him why he did not get hold of the soldier. The man replied—"It is of no use to get hold of him; we had better go away." The woman said—"I must see the soldier, as I want his name." One woman then went up to see the soldier. I followed her up and saw him lying on the path opposite the Chartered Bank. When the woman got to where the soldier was lying she asked him his name. He couldn't say anything, and she pulled his shoulder. I went past him and down the steps opposite the H.K. and S. Bank. The soldier was lying on his chest with his face on one side. He did not show any signs of consciousness. I saw some blood on the ground near his face. The two women I saw looked like Europeans; they were dressed in white. (The women were called into Court, and witness recognised Miss Desbien as the one the soldier had accosted). The man who went after the soldier wore a dark coat and white trousers. I have not seen the defendant before.

In cross-examination—I went to Kennedytown at 9.30 p.m. and visited a brothel, after which I called on my friend in Zetland Street where I remained for an hour and a half. I did not have anything to drink there. Since the 16th July I have not discussed this matter, but on

the day of the soldier's funeral I was standing under a verandah of the second floor of the Soldiers' Club and asked Mr. Blake what was the matter. He replied—"The soldier who died on Sunday is being buried." I then said—"I saw some man hit a soldier somewhere." I did not see a man hit a soldier. This was the first occasion on which I discussed the matter. I have never spoken to any soldiers about it, and they have not spoken to me. I next spoke to the police and Mr. Bowley about it. I am quite certain the rickshas in which the women were came from Wanchai. I stopped to see what the soldier was going to do to the girl. I did not see any chairs passing, neither did I see the soldier push the shafts of the ricksha on to the ground. One of the women started to run up the hill with the European, but stopped at the entrance to the Path. I did not see the woman slip. When on the ground the soldier did not speak to the woman. I did not notice whether the light was shining on the soldier's face, or whether his face was marked.

C. Burmakin, a Russian Pole, through the interpretation in German of Mr. L. Comar, stated—On Sunday, 16th July, I was working as a waiter in the Owl Grill Room. Defendant came in at 10 p.m. that evening accompanied by two girls. I do not know their names. The defendant and the girls had peppermint and beer. (Witness identified the girls in court). The girls left again at eleven o'clock, and Ellis about 11.30 p.m. After the closing of the Grill Room the trio returned together. Mr. and Mrs. Slater, a Chinese boy and myself were present. The door was closed but not fastened, and they opened it and entered. The defendant again went away and the girls stopped about half an hour. The taller girl held a handkerchief to her lips, which were bleeding. While the two girls sat in the Grill Room they were talking to Mr. and Mrs. Slater, and Miss Desbien showed something to them. Ellis returned about one o'clock when the girls were still there. He said to the girls, "Girls, come on; I gave him one and he's had enough." They then went out together. Next day I saw Ellis about nine o'clock in the morning, when he told Mrs. Slater not to say anything of what had happened the previous night. She said—"You had better leave the Colony."

In cross-examination, Inspector Hanson was sworn in as interpreter, and witness continued—I left the Owl Grill Room two days ago, of my own accord. The defendant first visited the Grill Room at 10 p.m. on the 16th July. I went on at nine o'clock, so cannot say whether defendant took his dinner there at 8 p.m. I can swear that defendant came to the Grill Room at ten o'clock and remained till 11.30. The two girls remained there till about eleven o'clock. I do not remember one or both of the girls going with Mrs. Slater to the Metropole Hotel that evening. I had been hard at work all day at Kowloon and on returning had a beefsteak and a liqueur glass of brandy. The last visit of the defendant and two girls was at one o'clock. When the girls returned at 12.30 a.m. they remained under the verandah and called the defendant out.

Re-examined—Half an hour after midnight the defendant was sitting in the Grill Room and was called out by the two girls. After that all left, and later returned, the women first and shortly afterwards the defendant. They only remained two or three minutes.

Indian Acting Sergeant Ahmed Khan deposed—On the night of Sunday, 16th July, I was on patrol duty in No. 3 Section, which includes Battery Path. At 1 p.m. on the 17th I found a man lying across the Path about opposite the Chartered Bank. The man's head was about half a yard from the granite kerbstone on the Queen's Road side. The right side of his face was on the ground and he was lying on the right side of his body. A snoring sound drew my attention to the deceased, who was not conscious. There was blood on the head and the right side of the face, and his eyes were swollen. Deceased was in uniform, and I noticed that one of his initial plats was on the ground. I also found his cap behind his neck and the stick he carried below his feet. I called another constable, and together we tried to pick the man up. Being unable to hold him up,

I told the constable to get a chair, and we took him to the Central Station by way of Icehouse Street. From the time I found the man until the time he was removed would be about five minutes, during which time nobody passed along Battery Path. On arrival with the man at the Central I handed him over to the Sergeant in charge, and returned with Sergeant O'Sullivan to Battery Path.

In cross-examination—The night of the 16th July was a bright night, and the streets were clean. Deceased's body was lying across the path slanting downwards. There was a slight vomit about 15 yards up the path, and the man smelt of liquor.

Indian Constable Tara Singh said—On the night of the 16th July I was on duty in front of the H.K. and S. Bank, where I remained until 2 a.m. next morning. The previous witness called me from Battery Path at one o'clock, and I went to him and saw a soldier lying across the path. After the soldier had been removed, I saw two women and one man in rickshas coming from Wanchai. They stopped at Thomas' Hotel and went up Battery Path to the spot where the soldier had lain, and looked for about one minute and then went down the hill again. About five minutes after three soldiers went up to the same spot which they examined and left. When I saw these different people going up Battery Path I was standing in front of the Hongkong Bank.

In cross-examination—When I joined Ahmed Khan, I thought it was a case of drunk and incapable as the man smelt of liquor, but I did not kick him to rouse him.

Lance Sergeant Adlington, sworn, stated—I was in charge at the Central Police Station on the morning of the 17th July. A soldier was brought up in a chair by Indian Sergeant 569 at 1.15 a.m. He was unconscious, and I sent him to the Government Civil Hospital in charge of P. C. 7. The soldier was in the chair at the station about five minutes.

Constable Ingham said—On the 17th July at 1.15 a.m. I was on duty at the Central Charge Room when a gunner of the R.G.A. was brought up in a chair, and I escorted him to the Government Civil Hospital.

Dr. John Bell, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave the following testimony:—On the morning of the 17th July, the last witness brought Gunner Sampson to hospital. I examined him. He was quite unconscious and had a cut over the left eyebrow about an inch and a quarter long, and parallel to the eyebrow. He was also vomiting badly, and died at 9 p.m. the same day, never recovering consciousness. The vomit was a dark looking fluid like bile, and showed no signs of food. At noon on the following day I held a postmortem and found immediately under the wound on the left eyebrow a fracture of the skull, extending down to the base. On the opposite side, also at the base and on the surface of the brain, there was a large clot of blood. The man died, in my opinion, from this injury. The large clot of blood would be caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, and the same cause would produce the fracture and the clot. The vomiting was due to cerebral disturbance. I noticed no other injuries, but the cartilage of the nose was turned on one side. All deceased's internal organs were healthy. The symptoms I noticed would all be traceable to the wound over the left eyebrow. The fracture was a very bad one, and I do not think it could be caused by a blow from a man's fist. It could be caused by a fall on a concrete path, and probably was. I know the granite kerb on the edge of Battery Path. This injury could have been caused either by striking that kerb or the path. I do not think a blow with this (the soldier's) stick could have caused the injury, but it could have been caused by a blow from a heavy instrument. It is possible, but not probable, that had the injury been occasioned by a fall the man might have walked after receiving it.

In cross-examination—In a natural and straight fall, such a fracture as the one mentioned could be produced, but the man would have to pitch right forward. There was nothing in the condition of the cut to lead me to say how it was caused. Deceased's was an ordinary skull, and the fracture was unilateral. A slight concussion would cause vomiting, but liquor would not affect the case. If a man were

under the influence of drink sufficient to make his legs unsteady he would fall more heavily and more directly. Assuming deceased to have received a blow sufficient to cause slight concussion, and assuming that he had subsequently got up and moved up Battery Path and then been seized with vomiting, there is no reason why he should not have had such a fall as to cause the injuries received, that is, assuming that he fell down the path. He could not have received these injuries had he fallen when running up the path.

Re-examined—It is impossible to say whether there was a previous concussion.

Mr. Bowley—Supposing deceased was walking up Battery Path with his stick under his left arm and a pipe and box of matches in his left hand, and the defendant ran up from the back and spoke to him, and that the deceased turned round suddenly and struck at the defendant with his right hand, but the defendant dodged the blow and getting in underneath his right arm, struck deceased on the face with his right hand and on the body with his left with the result that deceased fell forward on the left side of his face, could such an injury have resulted?

Mr. Goldring—I object to the question. Your Worship, as it does not arise out of the cross-examination.

Mr. Bowley—My friend asks a question as to the supposition of a man being hurt if he fell in a certain way: surely I am entitled to ask what might happen supposing he fell another way.

Mr. Goldring—I submit that it is not at all the proper course.

Mr. Bowley—My friend has started an entirely new theory not arising from any evidence put in, and I submit that on that theory I am entitled to put another theory.

Mr. Goldring—I submit, Your Worship, it is not at all fair or proper.

His Worship—I think Mr. Bowley was entitled to put that question in his examination in chief. That being so, I should allow it to be put through the court.

Mr. Goldring—if my friend is going to be allowed to examine witnesses over and over again there will be no end of examination.

Mr. Bowley—I think, Your Worship, I can put the question through the court. It is a very common practice indeed.

Mr. Goldring—it is not a common practice unless it is done by consent.

His Worship—it is not necessary to have consent, and I think I will allow the question to be put through the court.

Mr. Goldring—Will Your Worship make a note of my objection on the grounds that the question does not arise out of cross-examination?

His Worship—I will make a note of it, but at present will allow the question. What I have got to decide now is whether a *prima facie* case has been established against the defendant at the close of the trial. The question of manslaughter is excluded from the jurisdiction of a magistrate.

Dr. Bell answered the question in the negative, and the case was further remanded.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Aaron Ellis was again arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court on Aug. 10, when the hearing of the manslaughter charge preferred against him in connection with the death of Gunner Sampson, R.G.A., at Battery Path, was continued.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) represented the defendant.

C. H. Griffiths was next called. He said—I am a private in the A.O.C. On the evening of Sunday, 16th July, I was at St. Patrick's Club, and left between 12.30 and 12.45 a.m. Corp. Le Grove and Sapper Moriarty were with me. We passed the Cathedral and went down Battery Path. There we saw a soldier lying across the path; his head was towards Queen's Road, and he was lying nearly on his stomach. I noticed blood on his face. Corporal Le Grove touched him on the shoulder and tried to rouse him, but all the man did was to groan. We went away with the intention of getting help, but did not get it. After having some supper the three of us got into rickshas and went to Battery Path again.

We went up the path to see whether deceased was still there, but found he had been removed. I saw blood and a lot of matches strewn about where he had been lying. As I got a little way up the path I first of all met a European woman. About seven or eight yards further up I met a second woman. The first one I met was dressed all in white, and had no hat. I did not notice the dress of the second, only that she had no hat. A man followed about three yards behind the second woman. After they had passed I looked back and saw all three join at the foot of the path. The man was in the centre with his arms around their waists, and the women had their arms around him. They all appeared to be jolly. When I went to the identification I failed to recognise the defendant as the man I had seen on Battery Path, but his build and features are the same. Going from Battery Path to the eating-house I did not see any European police, neither did I on the return journey.

In cross-examination—When we saw the man lying on the path we thought he was drunk. I did not notice any vomiting.

Re-examined—If we had thought anything serious was the matter with the man we should have helped him there and then, but seeing him lying down, we thought he was drunk.

Sergeant O'Sullivan deposed I was on reserve duty at the Central Station in the early morning of the 17th July. At 1.15 a.m. I was called to the charge room. There I saw a man in a chair who turned out to be Gunner Sampson. He was unconscious, had a wound over the left eyebrow, a slight scratch on the nose, and his face was smeared with blood, also his tunic. I went to Battery Path with the Indian Sergeant who brought the man in, and saw a pool of blood on the path, while matches were strewn around it. I also picked up the shoulder ladder produced. With the exception of this pool I did not notice any other blood on the path, on which I remained for 2½ hours. Besides the blood I noticed much vomiting matter about eight yards further up the path, which looked like half masticated ham. There is a good light on the part of the path where I found most blood, and the electric light does not throw the shadow of the trees on the spot. A man standing in front of the H. K. and S. Bank could see people passing the pool of blood on the path. The night in question was clear and the roads were dry.

In cross-examination—When deceased was brought to the Central Station his vomiting led me to think he had been drinking. He also smelt of beer.

Chief Detective Inspector J. Hanson, sworn stated.—In the billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel on the 28th ult. I arrested the defendant on the charge of the murder of deceased. On the following morning defendant and his solicitor were in my office. Defendant made a statement to his solicitor, which I saw Mr. Goldring write down. The defendant signed the statement and Mr. Goldring, after witnessing it, handed it to me. I returned it to him in order that he might refer it to the Captain Superintendent of Police. The statement was made voluntarily, and no inducement was held out to the defendant to make it, neither was pressure brought to bear by any police officer.

The Crown Solicitor read the statement, which was as follows:

On the evening of July 16th, 1905 (Sunday). I was with friends in the Hongkong Hotel until closing time. Among others there were Inspector Withers and Mr. J. Quinn, Steward of the Hongkong Club. When the hotel closed, I went outside, and stayed there talking with friends for some minutes. I left them about 12.30 a.m. and rode back to the door of Thomas' Hotel Annex, in Duddell Street. I had had a few drunks but was not drunk. I saw there were no lights in my room. I heard the voice of Miss Desbien, who is also living in the annex, coming from the direction of Queen's Road. I turned back and went to meet her. I met in Queen's Road Miss Radcliffe who is living with me, and Miss Desbien. The latter, who was half-crying, showed me that her lip was swollen and bleeding on the inside, and said to me "a soldier has hit me and has gone up there," pointing to Battery Path. I said "all right, I'll catch him," and got out of my ricksha and ran up after him. I ran about fifteen yards up the path, and

saw him ahead a few yards of me. He turned round and saw me, and started to run. He got about five or six yards when I caught him up. Just as I got up to him, he turned and struck at me with his right hand. I dodged the blow and struck back, hitting him with my right hand in the face. I think I struck his mouth, because my knuckles were cut in three places. I also struck him with my left hand; where, I cannot say, as he was falling away from me. His first blow missed me, he swung round, and when he fell after my blows, his head was towards the north side of the path. He was all the time on higher ground than I was. From the way the man ran and walked, I think he was drunk. I walked away and met the two girls coming up the path, about fifteen yards down. They asked me if I had caught him. I said, "Yes, there he is." He struck at me, and I knocked him down." Miss Desbien said, "I will go up to see." [said, "What is the use of that, let him alone." I held the dog which Miss Radcliffe gave me, while they went up to see. When I first started, Miss Desbien started, too, but slipped and fell. The whole thing was over by the time she got up. When they returned, we all got into our rickshas and went towards the Owl Grill Room and met Mr. Slater, the proprietor, and some others. I spoke to him of the affair and shewed him my knuckles, and he opened his premises and rubbed some brandy on my hand. We went from there to the R.A.O.B. Club and the place was closed, but we woke the boy and had a drink and went away. On our way back we stopped at the foot of Ice House Street, and all three walked up Battery Path. When we got as far as the place where the man had been before, there was nobody there. Miss Desbien said, as far as I recollect Let's walk up to the top and go home, the other way." We had already paid the rickshas, so we all walked on, and about ten yards higher we saw blood on the path. I said, "I suppose I must have knocked some of his teeth out, but he couldn't have been much hurt to have got up and moved on" or words to that effect. Then one of them said, "Let's get away and go home," so we all went back to the annex. I saw no blood at all when I knocked the man down. I have not said anything about the affair at all hitherto, because I was anxious to keep things quiet for the sake of my father and mother, who are very old.

Major Parry stated—I am commanding the 88th Co. R.G.A., which I joined in October, 1902. Gunner Richard Sampson was a member of the company, which came to Hongkong last December. As officer commanding the company, I have custody of the company defaulter sheets of the men. The defaulter sheet produced is the company defaulter sheet of deceased. These sheets show every offence for which a man has been punished as well as all cases of drunkenness. The date of issue of the sheet before the court is the 30th November, 1896, and only one offence is recorded thereon against Gunner Richard Sampson. The offence is stated to be, drunk when parading for his monthly settlement about 1 p.m. This occurred on the 30th April, 1904.

In cross-examination—Promotion depends entirely on intelligence. A defaulter sheet gives a man's military character, and it is quite possible that there might be occasions when men got drunk without it being known officially. By drunk I mean unfit to do duty.

Wong Nam, ward boy at the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the deceased's arrival there, and as to the subsequent search of his clothing, in a pocket of which he found 80 cents.

Lilian Desbien deposed—I am living at the annex to Thomas' Grill Rooms in Duddell Street. Shortly after midnight on Sunday, 17th July, I was in a ricksha coming from Wanchai by way of Icehouse Street. Miss Radcliffe was with me, and was riding in the ricksha in front of me. On the corner of Icehouse Street and Queen's Road a soldier stopped me and spoke to me. I did not understand exactly what he said, but he said something to the effect of my coming with him. I told him it was rather insulting for him to stop a woman in a ricksha, and to go away. He then caught hold of the shaft of the ricksha and the coolie stopped. I called out to Miss Radcliffe and she turned round; then the soldier struck me and

walked up Battery Path. I got out of my ricksha to follow him just as defendant came up from the direction of the Hongkong Hotel in a ricksha, and asked what was the matter. I told him that a soldier had struck me. He asked where, and I answered—"On my mouth," and showed it to him. He also asked in which direction the soldier had gone. I said—"Up that way," pointing towards Battery Path. Defendant went up the path and I remained below. He returned in a few moments and I asked him where the soldier was. Defendant said he was up the path. He told me that the soldier had struck at him or struck him. I do not remember the exact words. Ellis also said that deceased was lying up the path, as he had knocked him down. Miss Radcliffe and myself went up the path and saw the soldier, who was lying a short distance up. I kicked him on the back with my foot and asked him to turn over. I did not hurt him when I kicked him as I was wearing light canvas shoes. Defendant was wearing rubber soled shoes. I did not ask deceased his name when I kicked him, but I took his regimental badge from his left shoulder. Miss Radcliffe and myself then returned to Queen's Road and took rickshas. Defendant was waiting for us at the bottom of the path. We then went down to the Owl Grill Room and, on the way, met Mr. and Mrs. Slater opposite the Silver Grill. Defendant asked Mr. Slater if he could give him some brandy, as he had teeth marks on his hand. I saw the marks, and the hand was bleeding a little. Defendant got the brandy which he rubbed into his hand. We then took rickshas and went down Queen's Road to the R.A.O.B. Club, where we had some refreshments. After that we went to Thomas Grill Room. We again went up Battery Path, but found that the soldier had been removed. Then we returned to the anpeke in Duddell Street. We had been to Slater's to dinner earlier that evening. I did not ask the defendant to knock the soldier down. Defendant is not related to me in any way.

In cross-examination—We had our dinner at Slater's at eight o'clock. The defendant remained there till 9 or 9.10 p.m. When he left at that time I did not see him again until I saw him opposite Thomas' Grill Room after the soldier had struck me. I went to the Metropole Hotel about 9.30 p.m. with Mrs. Slater, and remained there about three-quarters of an hour. We left the Metropole about 10.15 p.m. and from there we returned to the Owl Grill Room. The statement of a witness that I was in this Grill Room from ten o'clock till eleven is not true. From the Metropole we arrived at the Owl Grill Room about eleven o'clock. The defendant was not there. Miss Radcliffe joined me at the Grill Room and we two left about ten minutes to twelve and went for a ricksha ride which culminated in my meeting the soldier. I have never seen the soldier before, but from his speech I concluded the man was not sober. I did not notice him smoking a pipe when he stopped my ricksha. He walked slowly away from me and staggered. I started to run up the path with the defendant, but slipped and fell. A couple of minutes elapsed from the time the defendant left until his return. When Miss Radcliffe and I went up to see the soldier, the defendant remained below and held her dog. I did not notice a Chinaman about, or walking up the path when I went to see the soldier. The soldier spoke to me, saying something to the effect that he was either hit or hurt. I could not understand clearly as his voice was very deep. He was lying on his chest with his head on his left arm. I asked him to turn over, and he turned his head. It was then I took the badge off his left shoulder. I did not see any marks or blood on his face, although the light was shining on it. Outside the Silver Grill room I noticed nobody else than Mr. and Mrs. Slater. I do not remember having seen Burmakin, the Russian witness, before. When we returned altogether to the Owl Grill Room the defendant did not go inside. We then went to the R.A.O.B. Club and from there returned to Thomas' and walked up Battery Path. At the spot where I had previously seen the soldier I saw nothing. I suggested we should go further up and return through Duddell Street. I saw some blood up the path. It was quite a distance from the place we had seen the soldier lying.

Re-examined—After seeing the blood we came down the path again. I do not remember having met three soldiers. We made three visits to Slater's that evening. It was possible for the Russian waiter to have been there without me seeing him. We had some drinks at Slater's and some at the Metropole in the course of the evening, and later on some refreshments at the R.A.O.B. Club. As the soldier was going up the path I did not see him the whole time, because I did not look at him. I did not see Ellis knock the soldier down, as I fell myself and defendant returned as soon as I got up. The light which shone on the soldier's face was gaslight. Prior to that night I had never seen the defendant run.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Goldring stated that he did not propose to call any witnesses and would reserve his defence.

His Worship then committed defendant to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Bowley—With regard to the bail, I was not aware of the names of the sureties, and think it would be more satisfactory to have the bail in cash.

Mr. Goldring—The sureties have been satisfactory so far, and I do not see why there should be any alteration made.

His Worship—These two men have been accepted as sureties during the last week, and no objection has been raised.

Mr. Bowley—But I was not aware who they were. I do not want to mention any names, but certainly one of the bailees was either bankrupt or insolvent sometime ago.

Mr. Goldring—The fact that a man may have passed through a financial crisis a few years ago is surely no reason why he should not be financially sound now.

His Worship (to Mr. Bowley)—If you, on behalf of the Crown raise an objection, I would be glad if you would give me notice at once.

Mr. Bowley—Yes. Your Worship, I object to both names.

His Worship—I must satisfy myself on the objections. I will have to find out about these sureties; it cannot be done this evening, and defendant will have to go to gaol until I am satisfied.

Mr. Goldring—I think Your Worship might take into consideration that this objection has been raised at the last minute. My friend has had ample opportunity to find out who the sureties were, and I consider his conduct most unfair in the matter.

His Worship (to Mr. Bowley)—I certainly understood that you knew the names of the bailees.

Mr. Bowley—The names were mentioned to me but I never accepted them. I left it entirely to the Bench.

After further discussion His Worship decided to accept bail in two sureties of \$5,000 each, or one surety of \$10,000 in either cash or deposit deeds.

COMPANIES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, 15th August, reads as follows:

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, premia of insurance, repairs and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$26,160.88 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$82,064.32 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend of one dollar per share or \$80,000 be paid to shareholders, leaving a balance of \$8,064.32 to be carried forward to new account.

Keen competition on all lines of the Company's trade has continued during the six months under review and there are no new features to report in connection with the working of the steamers.

Upon the departure of the Honourable W. J. Gresson from the Colony, the Honourable C. W. Dickson was invited to rejoin the Board subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this

meeting. In accordance with the articles of association, Messrs. N. A. Siehs and A. Haupt retire from the board by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. F. A. Gores is absent from the board on leave.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. H. Potts also offer themselves for re-election.

C. W. DICKSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905.

The accounts are as follows:	
30th June, 1905.	ASSETS. \$ c.
Value of steamers Honam, Poican, Heungshan, Lungshan, &ts of Fat-shan and Kinshau and 1/2d of Sainam, Nanning, Takking, Tak-Hing Lintan and Sauni.....	942,800.00
Value of lighters Sunlee and Woolee.....	8,250.00
Value of wharves, hulks and moorings...	78,900.00
Value of properties at Canton, Wuchow and Kongkun	136,636.77
Value of spare gear.....	15,534.86
Value of furniture	750.00
Value of shares in public companies....	656,242.00
Value of Chinese bonds	1,634.48
Loans on mortgage	534,000.00
Interest accrued	2,259.77
Premia on marine policies unexpired	10,827.69
Sundry debtors	10,984.92
	\$2,398,280.49

30th June, 1905. LIABILITIES. \$ c.	
Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of \$15 each fully paid up	1,200,000.00
Amount at credit of depreciation and insurance fund	600,000.00
Amount at credit of equalization of dividend fund	250,000.00
Amount at credit of investment fluctuation account	145,376.38
Unclaimed dividends	7,044.50
Sundry creditors	16,536.03
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, current account	91,259.26
Amount at credit of profit and loss account	88,064.32
	\$2,398,280.49

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
30th June, 1905.	Dr. \$ c.
To amount paid for repairs to steamers	36,955.18
To directors and auditors' fees	4,750.00
Balance to be appropriated, viz : -	
Dividend of \$1 per share on 80,000 shares	80,000.00
To be carried forward to new account	8,064.32
	\$129,769.50

30th June, 1905. Cr. \$ c.	
By amount brought forward from last ac.	26,160.88
Cr. int	61,269.18
By net earnings of steamers	42,311.84
By interest on investments	87.50
By transfer fees	
	\$129,769.50

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

30th June, 1905. Dr. \$ c.	
To balance	600,000.00

31st Dec., 1904. Cr. \$ c.	
By amount at credit	600,000.00

EQUALISATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

30th June, 1905. Dr. \$ c.	
To balance	250,000.00

31st Dec., 1904. Cr. \$ c.	
By amount at credit	250,000.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eightieth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th August, 1905, at noon, reads as follows:

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,493,408.75, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,711,062.18.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$8,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$3,196,062.18, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and fifteen shillings sterling per share, which at 4*1/2* will absorb \$622,222.22.

The difference in exchange between 4*1/2*, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1*1/4*, the rate of the day, amounts to \$871,111.11.

The balance \$1,702,728.85 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. H. E. Tomkins, the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. E. S. Whealler having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Mr. F. Salinger have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. H. A. W. Slade has been elected chairman for the remainder of the year in place of Mr. Tomkins, and Mr. A. Haupt succeeded Mr. Slade as deputy chairman.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, who offer themselves for re-election.

H. A. W. SLADE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

30th June, 1905.

LIABILITIES.

	\$ c.
Paid-up capital	10,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund	10,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund	8,000,000.00
Marine insurance account	250,000.00
Notes in circulation :—	
Authorised issue against securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	\$10,000,000.00
Additional issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	5,993,312.00
Current account :—	
Silver	876,300.659.70
Gold, £6,045,747.6s. 11d. 64,849,013.58	141,149,673.28
Fixed deposits :—	
Silver	\$50,985,569.11
Gold, £5,207,426.8s. 11d. 56,502,384.54	107,487,963.65
Bills payable (including drafts on London Bankers, call loans and short sight drawings on London Office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	17,358,365.69
Profit and loss account	3,711,062.18
Liability on bills of exchange discounted, £4,579,869 2s. 1d. of which £3,068,082 16s. 8d. have since run off	
	\$313,950,306.80

ASSETS.

	\$ c.
Cash	44,223,818.50
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000	8,500,000.00
Bullion in hand and in transit	5,112,864.66
Indian Government rupee paper	2,378,061.98
Consols, Colonial and other securities	11,576,537.05
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz.:—	
£570,000 2 <i>1/2</i> per cent.	
Consols at 85	£134,500
(of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve).	
£255,000 2 <i>1/2</i> per cent. National war loan, at 90	229,500
£325,000 Other sterling securities, written down to	286,000
	£1,000,000 10,000.00
Bills discounted, loans and credits	104,214,416.69
Bills receivable	126,906,177.69
Bank premises	1,038,489.62
	\$313,50,306.80

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1905.

Dr.	\$ c.
To amounts written off :—	
Remuneration to directors	15,000.00
To dividend account :—	
£1.15s. per share on 80,000 shares	\$622,222.22
£140,000 at 4 <i>1/2</i> 6d.	622,222.22

To dividend adjustment account :—	
Difference in exchange between 4 <i>1/2</i> 6d. the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1 <i>1/4</i> , the rate of the day	871,111.11
To transfer to silver reserve fund	500,000.00
To balance forward to next half-year	1,702,728.85
	<u>\$3,711,062.18</u>

Cr.	\$ c.
By balance of undivided profits, 31st Dec., 1904. I. REB. 498.75	871,111.18
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1905, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 2,217,653.43	3,711,062.18
	<u>\$3,711,062.18</u>

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

	\$ c.
To balance	10,000,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1904 (invested in sterling securities)	10,000,000.00

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

	\$ c.
To balance	8,500,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1904	8,000,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, 21st August, at noon, reads as follows :—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to ... \$328,200.51 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account .. 498,289.10

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' fees	\$10,000.00
Auditors' fees	750.00

leaving available for appropriation ... \$815,739.61

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 12 per cent. or \$300,000, be paid to the shareholders, that \$14,407.34 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, and the balance \$501,332.27 be carried to the new account.

During the past half-year we have installed the electric drive in the boiler shop and shipyard with satisfactory results. Several more motors will be required for this department before it is complete.

Two new electric cranes have been fitted in the machine shop.

The new drawing office at Kowloon is practically completed and the entire technical staff of the company is now located there.

For some little time past the dredger Canton River has been employed at Canton removing barriers for the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, for which work she is still under charter. Further employment at Canton is in prospect.

In April last heavy guns were lifted from H. M. battleships *Glory* and *Albion* and replaced by others. The work was carried out by the Dock Company and gave the naval authorities every satisfaction.

C. P. CHATER.
Chairman.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1905.

Accounts are as follows :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1905.	ASSETS.	\$ c.
Aberdeen.		

To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement
 100,000.00 |

Kowloon.	\$ c.
To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement	2,316,591.66
Less amount since written off	16,591.62

2,300,000.00

6,352.00

4,163.00

1,912.00

5,420.00

20,223.00

26,904.00

11,350.00

1,050.00

2,377,274.00

Less received for centrifugal pumps and salvage gear disposed of
 12,866.66 |

2,364,407.34

Cosmopolitan.

To value of Cosmopolitan Dock as per last statement

300,000.00

To value of tugs, dredgers, launches and lighters

490,514.00

To sundry debtors</

Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong took up the matter. Mr. James Scott, the British Consul, wrote a strong protest to the Viceroy, calling it an unreasonable increase, and a clear contravention of the Chefoo treaty. When in due course the British Minister introduced the matter to the Wai-wu-pu, the tax was abolished. The Farm ceased to pay, and the Company became insolvent, the compradores and merchants interested suffering considerably. It is needless, perhaps, to add that the Kwong Hing Co. never recovered a cent of the million dollars they had paid to the Chinese Government for the concession.

Yesterday King Shun-tung, head of the prepared opium guild, called at the Sin Hau Tok and had a three hours interview with Lo Ping-ching. The result is not yet reported.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ENTERS CEMENT BUSINESS.

The Government has deputed Li Yuen-mui an expectant magistrate, to inspect the Fi Shih Ngam (Bat Cave) quarry at Fa Yuen, and vicinity, to see if the local quartz and granite are suitable for cement making. If his report be favourable, the Government hopes to make a large sum annually by making cement.

MEMORIAL BY GOVERNOR CHANG: A DEATH BY JUDICIAL TORTURE.

In the first moon of this year, Mak Ah-sui was arrested and tried by the Provincial Judge Ching Yee-lok for armed robbery, and sentenced to death. Under Chinese law, copies of evidence, written confession, etc., must be sent by the Viceroy and Governor before sentence is executed. In this case, no evidence was taken, and only a confession sent up. The Viceroy approved, but Governor Chang reversed the sentence, and pointed out that the "confession" denied carrying arms or weapons. The case went to Li Tsun, secretary of the military yamen, and then the prisoner pleaded absolute innocence. Li Tsun, disgusted, sent the case on to Lau Ching-hon, expectant magistrate, before whom a man just arrested swore that he was an accomplice in the armed robbery with Mak Ah-sui. The latter stuck to his plea of innocence through four days of frightful torture, and on the fifth day he died. An enquiry proved that the man had died as a consequence of the tortures to which he had been judicially subjected, and when questioned, Magistrate Lau frankly admitted that he had received private orders from Judge Ching to use the most severe tortures to make the prisoner confess. All this is reported in the memorial of Governor Chang to the Throne.

CANTON, 5th August.

CHARGES AGAINST CHINESE COMMANDER.

His Excellency Viceroy Shum has been receiving repeated reports and complaints that Colonel Yung Hong-peau has misappropriated large sums of money from the Po Wai Ying. A few days ago, without any warning, he sent a deputy to seize the books of that station; and expert accountants are now going through them. The Po Wai Ying (station for protection), which is near the I. M. Customs, was established about four years ago, on Colonel Yung's recommendation, to protect junks towed by steam-launches only, such as ply between Canton and up-country places. Piracy was the danger, and as there are about 200 launches engaged in this trade, 800 soldiers were kept at the station. Colonel Yung has been in charge since it was opened. Each junk was supplied with four soldiers armed with Mauser rifles, who stayed on the towing launch. Ten per cent. of the passage money was paid by each junk in return for this protection.

HELPLESS GODS.

On the 3rd inst. all the Josses in the Cheong Sau Temple (lately seized by order of the Viceroy) were taken outside and burned, under the supervision of a non-superstitious person called Sau Ming Pok. For some days beforehand, the monks were busy spreading the rumour that the Gods had heard of the order and were very angry, and that the recent earthquakes were sent by them as warnings. All who helped to destroy them were to perish of the plague, which would moreover devastate the neighbourhood. Naturally, those who believed in their power at once put a considerable distance between themselves and the scene of such impiety. They will probably come back when they hear that the priests were lying prophets.

PRISONERS AND THE HEAT: MANY DEATHS.

Thousands of those confined in the prisons of Kwangtung have died as a result of the weather. In Ching Yuen prison alone, the number of fatalities is put at hundreds. I wonder if the officials feel any responsibility, and had any of the bowels of compassion. I suppose we should soon see, as the result of this dreadful mortality, an era of prison reform dawning. It is hardly necessary for me to enlarge on the notorious insanitary condition of the average Chinese prison; or to remind you that many of the prisoners who have thus perished were possibly innocent men, who would ultimately have been released.

SILK WORM CULTURE.

I am informed that the prospects of the silk worm industry are very alarming. The mulberry trees up country have been attacked by millions of worms called "cao mo" which breed so fast that before one lot can be destroyed, the next is devouring the leaves, and leaving the trees as bare as ever winter wind could strip them. The price of mulberry leaves has risen to over two taels per picul now in consequence, and the silkworm rearers are facing heavy losses.

7th August.

MORE WORK FOR YUEN SHI-KAI.

An official telegram from Peking to-day states that the Imperial Council intends to place the undermentioned six provinces under the control of Yuen Shi-kai (Viceroy of Chihli):—Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shengking, Kirin, and Helungkiang.

GERMAN CONTRACTOR UNDER ARREST.

The German railway contractor who is alleged to have murdered a railway guard named Lau Chung-ting in Yunan has arrived in Canton. Tsun Yin, the deputy who brought him, handed him over to the Namhoi Magistrate on Saturday, and he was at once transferred to the custody of the German Consul. He now awaits trial on the charge.

A DEAD DEFaulTER.

The late Chau Tit-sai, ex Hoppo treasurer, was, prior to his death, ordered by Viceroy Shum to submit his accounts in full, as there was talk of an enormous deficit. The family of the deceased is now "under vigilance", or practically under arrest. It is further stated that his property is held until the treasury accounts are settled. His Excellency has also said that as the deficit is so large, and must have been accumulating for a long time, Chau Tit-sai's predecessor must be held partly responsible. This was Chau Tung-shang, a cousin, now abroad.

A TEMPLE TURNED FACTORY.

Two wealthy merchants surnamed Chau and Ching intend to lease the large temple called Ho Tong Chi in Honam for twenty-five years for the purpose of manufacturing piece goods for local consumption. Each partner subscribes 50,000 taels to capital.

IMPERIAL WARRANT NECESSARY:

A NOTABLE REFORM.

The Board of Punishments at Peking has decided that henceforth no capital punishment may be inflicted without the special sanction of the Throne. The officials are specially warned that they must no longer behead criminals and memorialize afterwards. Particulars of the crime are to be first submitted, and the officials are to abandon the formula, "big for ordain to inflict capital punishment." The Throne will consider and decide.

PAKHOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

2nd August.

GAMBLING.

I hear that by order of the Viceroy of Canton, all sorts of gambling, including lotteries of all kinds, have been stopped in Limchow and all its dependencies. This is a step in the right direction and is appreciated by the industrious section of the population. But what will become of the hundreds of the professional gamblers? They know no art or industry, and are just the class to swell the list of robbers and pirates.

LOSS OF A JUNK WITH VALUABLE CARGO.

Telegraphic information has been received here by the principal of the Cantonese Guild that a junk laden with silk piece goods, native cloth

and other produce of Canton, valued about Tls. 200,000 had foundered on her way from Kong-moon to this port on the 23rd ult. The details of the mishap and the amount of the loss sustained by the parties concerned are yet to be learned by letter, but it is certain that everyone of the piece goods shops here and at Hamchow will more or less suffer by the accident. As goods carried by junks are not insured, the loss falls on the owners of the goods. The native merchants cannot yet see their way to bring goods from Canton in foreign bottoms on account of the great difference which exists between the native and the foreign customs tariffs.

EXECUTIONS.

Of the batch of twenty-eight robbers arrested at Tonkin and brought over here the other day, two of the leaders have since been decapitated at Limchow. They had made no attempt to conceal their guilt nor offered any extenuating circumstances with the view of obtaining a remission of penalty, but instead, the first of the two (Lum-chong-yit) is said to have openly declared that he had been a robber since he was a mere lad, and he also accused the other man of having killed the late Loong-moon-hip-foi (a Brigadier-General) last year, to which accusation Kait tai is said to have nodded when the question was put to him.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The 28th ultimo was the birthday of His Celestial Majesty Kwoong Tsi. The Custom House was closed and the day was observed a general holiday. The dragon flag was prominent everywhere. The Chinese gunboat *Kwong Kun* dressed ship and at noon fired a royal salute after the westerners' style. Bunting was to be observed on several house-tops during the day and lanterns of variegated tints were exhibited at night over the doors of some of the shops. This is the first time within my recollection that such a display of faithfulness was ever shown by the subjects of His Celestial Majesty at this port or anywhere in the Empire.

FOREIGN IRON WORKS IN JAPAN.

BIG PROFITS.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., was held at the offices of the company on the 28th ultimo. The chairman (Mr. B. C. Howard), in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, pointed out that the net profit for the year was Y38,320.80, against Y10,867.00 for the previous year, which must be considered a very satisfactory showing. The usual percentage for depreciation had been written off buildings, plant, and machinery, but the steam launch account remained the same as the launches were kept in a thoroughly efficient state of repair and were entered on the books at a low valuation. Material in stock showed a slightly higher value than last year, and the bank account was in a much more satisfactory condition. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for division amounted to Y51,935.35, which was so satisfactory that the directors considered it a good opportunity to start a reserve fund, and they recommended that a sum of Y20,000.00 be carried to that account as a commencement. A dividend of Y10 per share was proposed, the balance Y5,935.35 to be carried to new account. "In a business like ours," added the Chairman, "there are always great fluctuations, and until peace is proclaimed the return of trade must be more or less uncertain. It will, therefore, be the policy of your directors to keep in view the sound financial position of the company, and they hope to be able to recommend additions to the reserve fund as opportunity offers. The appointment of Messrs. C. K. Marshall Martin and F. J. Abbott to the Directorate was confirmed, and Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox Edwards were re-elected Auditors.

A contemporary has a description of modern travel on inland waters that has its serious side, as well as humorous. The Chinese engineer of a worn-out steam-launch 80 li above Hankow, when his engines made alarming noise, ran the launch ashore, raked out the fire, spent three hours tinkering, re-filled the boiler, and went on again. The passengers were far from happy.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 2nd August.—Business reported since the 26th ulto., is as under:—

	1905.	1904.
	½-Chests.	½-Chests.
Settlements	15,042	21,536
S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c)	6,262	1,858

Consisting of the following Teas:—

	½-Chests
Ningchows	11,90 at Tls. 14.75 per picul
Khemuns	99 at Tls. 22.00
Oopacks	1,034 at Tls. 12.00
Conams	2,778 at Tls. 10.50
Oonfaas	6,929 at Tls. 11.50
Seang-tams	2,326 at Tls. 10.40
Ichangs	686 at Tls. 26.00

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 3rd August, 1904:—

	1905.	1904.
	½-Chests	½-Chests.
HANKOW TEA.	421,439	508,789
Settlements	3,607	—
S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c)	31,891	13,296
Stock	—	—
Arrivals	456,436	582,085
	1905.	1904.
KIUKIANG TEA.	175,825	195,402
Settlements...	2,655	5,457
S'ments to S'hai (Nat. a/c)	7,106	12,716
Stock	—	—
Arrivals	185,586	213,755

RICE.

SAIGON, 28th July 1905. Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co.'s circular states:—Our market closes dull and in the absence of any real demand, millers, in order to keep their mills running, have cutting down their mill hire to secure business. As for the price of Paddy it has not given way, but owing to the next to no mill charged.

We quote for August/September delivery.

No. 2 White sifted (trie)	per picul.
steam milled (mixed)	
No. 2 White unsifted (ordinaire)	\$3.70
steam milled (mixed)	\$3.32
6 % Cargo steam milled (mixed)	\$3.32
10 % " " "	\$3.25
20 % " " "	\$3.15

The following is a statement of this year's exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy.

Destination.	Total Piculs.
Hongkong	577,600
Vladivostock	34,100
Manila	703,200
Hoilo	159,100
Cebu	718,200
Japan	882,600
Singapore	2,800
Cheribon	35,300
Noumea	19,800
Batavia	94,500
Sourabaya	167,700
Madagascar	62,500
Reunion	120,000
Europe	1,067,300
Total.....	4,644,800

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 10th August.

Quotations are:—Allow 10c net to 1 catty.	
Malwa New	\$1200 to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1280 to — do.
Malwa Older	\$1340 to — do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1400 to — do.
Persian fine quality	\$1050 to — do.
Persian extra fine	\$1120 to — do.
Patna New	\$1145 to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$1112 to — do.
Benares New	\$ — to — do.
Benares Old	\$1067 to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of August 11th, state that 8 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 33,000 tons of Japan coal, and 3,900 tons of Indian coal. Since August 7th, 7 steamers have arrived with a total of 30,900 tons of coal. The market generally rules very quiet. Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$15.00	\$16.00 ex-ship, nominal
Australian	\$10.50	\$11.00 ex-ship, nominal
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	ex-ship.
Miki Lump	\$11.00	ex-ship.
Moji Lump	\$8.00 to \$9.75	ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$9.50 to \$9.75	steady.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong 11th August, says:—Demand from the country still holds off, and importers have experienced a much quieter fortnight, and at the close offers have been reduced by \$1 per bale all round, but we make no alteration in our quotations which for the time being, are more or less nominal. The few sales noted below are all more or less forced, and were made during the first days of the interval and include a large proportion of goods on the spot for urgent and immediate requirements. Deliveries have been small during the interval while receipts have been above the average, and our stock shows a considerable increase on last report. The Bombay market is reported firm with but little offering.

Local Manufacture:—Nothing doing; the Mill having sold well forward can afford to wait developments.

Japanese Yarn: The only business in these threads during the fortnight has been the sale of a parcel of 200 bales Kurashiki (Three horses) No. 16s at \$138.

Raw Cotton:—The demand has unexpectedly subsided, but a very choice parcel of 150 bales machine-ginned Surats has found buyers at \$26. Stock about 3,000 bales. Nothing doing in China kinds. Quotations are Indian \$23 to \$26 and China \$24 to \$27.

Exchange on India, after keeping steady during the whole of last week, shows a slight advance and closes to-day at Rs. 141 for T.T and Rs. 141 for Post. On Shanghai 71s and on Japan 92s.

The undenoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 19th ultimo, viz.:—

Indian:—There was not much enquiry during the first week of the interval and at the close demand had temporarily subsided. Prices generally, however, have been kept fairly steady. No. 20s showing, here and there, a slight advance. Total sales 4,151 bales with an estimated stock of about 55,000.

Japanese:—Continue in strong demand and values have appreciated. Total settlements aggregate nearly 2,000 bales; No. 16s fetching Tls. 96 to 103 and No. 20s Tls. 106 to 113.

Local:—The market is quiet but firm and sales reported amount to 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 85 for No. 10s, Tls. 87 to 88 for No. 12s, Tls. 89 to 91 for No. 14s and Tls. 90 to 92 for No. 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 3rd August, 1905, states:—The market is in a state of absolute stagnation. The intense heat that is still prevailing over the whole of the Yangtsze Valley, apart from anything else, is sufficient to account for a good deal of the apathy displayed, but the boycott on American goods is also doing much in that direction and is seriously complicating the situation. Its ramifications are extending so rapidly that already the originally intended proviso that goods previously ordered should be exempt is inoperative, for the reason that consumers now refuse to take them. It is also having an adverse effect on Manchester goods because buyers in Country are not always sure which is which, and so, are abstaining from buying either. Clearances have, under the circumstances, not been so bad, but the steamer companies are commencing to complain of a falling off in the applications for freight. The River trade is very dull again, the demand even for Yarns showing considerable shrinkage. The home markets keep very strong with quotations practically unchanged. Cotton has again been subject to some fluctuations, the latest public quotations coming 6.10d, but we understand private advices received yesterday made it 6.05d. The export of Plain Cottons from Manchester last month was 41,000,000 yards to Hongkong and China, and the export of Yarn to Shanghai has 2,300 bales. Dealers in American goods have another grievance against the ocean-barrying service of that Country. Goods, already cast, and shipped per s.s. Manchuria from San Francisco, just to suit the convenience of certain Official travellers on that vessel, have been carried down to Manila, and will not arrive here before the 20th of this month. Not only might this have caused considerable loss of market, but also vitiates the Insurance Policies. The Yarn market is quiet at the moment, but at the same time is undoubtedly strong. Indian shewing a steady advance, notwithstanding sellers of some of the favorite Japanese spinnings have not been able to maintain the abnormally high prices that were attained. The scarcity of Indian No. 20s is, however, having a beneficial effect

on prices, which must be very near the record. Local Spinnings could be sold, but most of the Mills have nothing unsold for some distance ahead. Cotton is easier and lower prices are expected if the Japanese mills abstain from buying a little longer. Piece Goods.—The interval has been devoid of interest, private transactions being reduced to a minimum, for the simple reason that scarcely any Manchester goods of a suitable nature are for sale on the market. The well-known Auction shops are, however, holding their own and will serve to keep the pot boiling, there being no doubt about their place of origin. An attempt to dispose of some damaged American Domestics in that way was a rank failure, the audience simply abstaining from bidding, and this was really the beginning of the actual state of things. Forward business is practically at a standstill, prices in Manchester being so strong, even for the long delivery required, when the question of Exchange enters seriously into the calculation. Nothing in fact has been done except in a few special Fancies in retail quantities.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41.6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea G. \$1 1/2 cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Taels 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 11th August, 1905.—Although rates generally speaking have ruled firm, on a fair demand for stocks, and in most cases show improvements, business has been slack, and beyond a flutter in China Sugars in the early part of the week we have nothing of any importance to report. Forward business is moribund and shows no signs of recovering.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais have ruled rather weaker with sellers at \$915, and reported small sales at \$910; the London rate remains unchanged at £89.10s. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$735 and close with probable further buyers at that rate. China Traders still "stand easy" awaiting development of the absorption scheme, which is now not generally looked upon as the "dead cert" it was at its initiation. Cantons have been placed in small lots at \$325, and close steady at that rate. North Chinas and Yangtze's quotations are taken from Shanghai.

IRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have been in demand at \$32, but holders refusing to part under \$30 a small sale has resulted at that rate. Chinas continue dull and without business at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have changed hands in fair lots at \$26 1/2 and close firmish at \$27. Indo-Chinas, after small sales at \$93, gradually advanced to \$96 with little or no business at intermediate rates, the market closing at \$95 to \$96; the latest quotation from Shanghai is Tls. 67 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars in the early part of the week were negotiated at very erratic rates from \$245 to \$250 for the settlement, and from \$244 to \$247 cash. Later on the market quieted considerably, and offers to sell at \$244 for the settlement met with no response. At time of closing, however, a firmer feeling is apparent and shares have been placed in fair lots at \$245 for settlement. Luzons remain neglected with no buyers.

MINING.—Charcoons unchanged and without business. Raubs continue with sellers at \$38.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands during the week at \$195, but close firmer with buyers and no sellers at \$196. Kowloon Wharves continue in demand at \$100 and sales are reported at \$102 1/2 holders asking higher rate at time of closing. Farnhams have been placed locally at Tls. 14 and 14 1/2. The latest Shanghai quotation is Tls. 140.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—A continued investing demand for Lands have further nest the rate up to \$123 at which shares are

now enquired for; a few shares are obtainable forward at an equivalent rate, but no suitable buyers come forward. West Points have also improved with an investing demand to \$56 without bringing out any shares. Humphreys have been placed at \$12.50 and \$12½ and close with sellers at former rate. Hongkong Hotels were in some demand in the early part of the week and a few lots changed hands at \$146 for cash and at \$153 for December; the market closes with probable buyers at \$147.

COTTON MILLS.—The Shanghai quotations come firm: Hongkongs are wanted at \$15½ cash.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have risen to \$9 with sales. Green Islands to \$28 after sales at \$26½, \$27 and \$27½. Watsons to \$13½ after sales at \$13 and \$13½. Steam Waterboats have declined to \$11½. No other business or changes to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

QUOTATIONS.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	\$125	\$915, sellers
National B. of China	£25	\$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A... 12s. 6d.	£6½	\$6½, buyers
China-Borneo Co....	\$12	\$11.75
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sales & buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 50, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$15½, buyers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 45, buyers
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 56, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 180, buyers
Dairy Farm	86	\$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co... Tls. 100	Tls. 140	
H. & K. Wharf & G.	£50	\$102½, sales
H. & W. Dock	£50	\$196, buyers
New Amoy Dock...	£6½	\$17, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf... Tls. 100	Tls. 197½	
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	£25	\$28, sellers
G. Island Cement...	\$10	\$28
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric...	\$10	\$15½, sellers
Do. New	85	\$10, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$212½
Hongkong Hotel Co...	\$50	\$147, sales
Hongkong Ice Co....	\$25	\$237½, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co...	\$50	\$152
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$11½, sales
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$825, sales
China Fire.....	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$75
Hongkong Fire....	\$50	\$330
North China.....	£5	Tls. 82
Union	\$100	\$735, sales & buy.
Yangtsze	\$60	\$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$123, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40
Shanghai Land..... Tls. 50	Tls. 125	
West Point Building	\$50	\$56, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fr. 250	\$490
Raubs.....	18.10	\$33
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$245, buyers
Luzon Sugar.....	\$100	\$27, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, sellers
H. Canton & M...	\$15	\$27
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£10	\$96
Shell Transport Co	£1	21s., sellers
Do. Preference...	£10	28.10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$33, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$25, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$21, sellers
Steam Laundry Co....	\$5	\$8
Do. New	\$8	\$7½, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Watkins.....	\$10	\$7, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S...	\$10	
United Asbestos	\$4	\$13½, buyers
Do. Founders.....	\$10	\$8½, buyers
		\$160

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SOME INTERESTING JAPANESE QUOTATIONS.

The Quotations of the principal Japanese stocks published by the stockbrokers at Osaka, are compared with the corresponding date at last year as follows:—

	Amount paid up	Last div.	Quotations July 25, 1905.	Quotations July 25, 1904.
Bank of Japan	200.12	562.40	405.50	
Specie Bank—old shares	100.12	188.50	163.00	
Specie Bank—new shares	50.12	130.00	91.00	
Japan Hypothec Bank	65.10	113.10	108.20	
Teikoku Shogyo Bank	35.5	20.80	20.80	
Kitahama Bank	50.7	39.70	37.50	
Bank of Formosa	50.9	66.20	62.00	
34th Bank	50.7	48.40	41.20	
34th Bank—new shares	25.7	21.50	—	
First Bank	50.9	77.90	65.70	
Nippon Shogyo Ginko	20.9	21.50	21.50	
Naniwa Bank	50.8	48.8	48.00	
Japan Railway Co.....	50.11	82.80	75.50	
Kwansai Railway Co.....	50.25.2	43.30	37.30	
Sanyo Railway Co.....	50.10	71.00	61.00	
Kyushu Railway Co.....	50.8	61.20	55.50	
Tanko Railway Co.....	50.11	90.00	71.20	
Sangu Railway Co.....	50.8.8	82.70	72.30	
Tokyo Electric Ry. Co. (Denki)	50—	61.30	57.70	
Nankai Railway Co.....	50.7	63.50	55.80	
Hankaku Railway Co.....	50.2	29.70	27.00	
Sobu Railway Co.....	50.10	65.10	51.70	
Kobu Railway Co.....	45.10	80.00	81.70	
Tokyo Electric Tramway (Densha)	50.11	75.80	85.85	
Kyoto Electric Railway	50.4	53.00	55.50	
Han-jiu (Osaka - Kobe) Electric Tramway Co.	50.5	80.00	55.30	
Kobe Pier Co.....	25.12.6	44.50	48.00	
Kawasaki Dockyard Co.	50.12.5	75.70	—	
Kobe Electric Light Co.	45.15.6	85.40	71.50	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.12	93.80	79.50	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	25.10	34.20	29.30	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	27.12	40.00	30.40	
Amagasaki Spinning Co.	25.30	80.20	49.40	
Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.	50.16	88.00	36.60	
Settsu Spinning Co.	25.36	70.50	37.00	

BONDS AND DEBENTURES

Consols, 5 per cent. interest	82.50	87.85
Naval, 5 per cent. interest	80.20	86.80
War Loan, 5 per cent. interest	32.50	87.85
Treasury Bonds—First issue, 5 per cent.	90.60	—
Second issue, 5 per cent.	87.20	—
Third issue, 5 per cent.	85.30	—
Fourth issue, 6 per cent. (Y160 paid up)	81.80	—
Fifth issue, 6 per cent. (Y14 paid up)	32.30	—
Osaka City, 6 per cent. interest	89.00	92.50
Osaka Drainage Works, 5 per cent. interest	95.00	93.20
Tokyo City, 6 per cent. interest	93.30	97.2
Kobe City Waterworks, 6 per cent. interest	87.70	87.70
Sanyo Railway, deb., 6 per cent. interest	92.50	92.80
Kyushu Railway, deb., 6 per cent. interest	87.50	89.80
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., deb., 9 per cent. interest	102.00	102.40
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, deb., 9 per cent. interest	102.00	102.40
Hankaku Railway Co., deb., 10 per cent. interest	103.00	108.10

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report, for the week ending August 3rd, 1905, states: What with the settlement occurring on the 28th and 29th, and the two holidays on 31st ult. and 1st inst., the business week has been so completely broken that we have very little business to report. The principal stocks dealt in have been Docks and Wharves. Both these stocks show a rise. Farnhams have been placed at Tls. 143 and 141 for cash: Tls. 145 September, Tls. 146 October, and Tls. 149, 148, and 148 December. At closing the market is steady with buyers at Tls. 141 for cash and sellers at Tls. 149 for December. Wharves opened on the 28th and 29th at Tls. 195 and 197 December. On the 2nd August Tls. 190 and 192½ cash,

Tls. 195 September, 197 and 197½ October, 198½ November, and 200 December. At closing the market is strong with buyers, and we hear a transaction has been put through at Tls. 198 for October. Indo-Chinas. A small business is reported at Tls. 66, 66½, and 67 cash; Tls. 69 October, Tls. 70 70½ and 71 for December. In Laou Kung Mows Tls. 60 for December, and Ewos Tls. 50 for October. Municipal 6 per cent. debentures have been placed at Tls. 99 and are wanted at this rate. This constitutes most of business of any interest put through during the week. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/7½.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—FRIDAY, 11th August.
Telegraphic Transfer 1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/11½
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand .. 238
Credits, 4 months' sight 241½
ON GERMANY.—On demand 194
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 46½
Credits, 60 days' sight 46½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer 141½
Bank, on demand 141½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 141½
Bank, on demand 141½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 92½
ON MANILA.—On demand 92½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 8½ p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand 113½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand 1 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand Par.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand 62
SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$10.5
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$55.10
BAR SILVER, per oz. 27½

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, August 2nd, 1905.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul.	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August— ARRIVALS.

- 6. Kohsichang, Ger. str., from Kohsichang.
- 6. Strathnevis, British str., from Sourabaya.
- 9. Tonkin, French str., from Yokohama.
- 7. Acilia, German str., from Shanghai.
- 7. Armand Behic, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
- 7. Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
- 7. Banca, British str., from London.
- 7. Bechuana, British str., from Shanghai.
- 7. Empire, British str., from Kobe.
- 7. Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 7. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 7. Hellas, German str., from Hongay.
- 7. Katanga, British str., from Moji.
- 7. Lanschan, German str., from Saigon.
- 7. Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 7. Nanshan, British str., from Kohsichang.
- 7. Petrarch, German str., from Amoy.
- 7. Promise, Norwegian str., from Anping.
- 7. Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 7. Saxonie, German str., from Hamburg.
- 7. Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 7. Hainan, French str., from Kwangchauwan.
- 8. Chow'tai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 8. Kalgan, British str., from Iloilo.
- 8. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shinghai.
- 8. Mazagon, British str., from Kobe.
- 8. Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.
- 9. Alesia, German str., from Shanghai.
- 9. Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
- 9. Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Coast Ports.
- 9. Gaea, German str., from Sourabaya.
- 9. Glensalloch, British str., from Singapore.
- 9. Hangsang, British str., from Canton.
- 9. Heimdal, Norwegian str., from Amoy.
- 9. Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
- 9. Ningchow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 9. Oopack, British str., from Liverpool.
- 9. Oscar II., Norw. str., from Kuchinotzu.
- 9. Progress, German str., from K'chauwan.
- 9. Santung, British str., from Java.
- 9. Wosang, British str., from Tientsin.
- 10. Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
- 10. Bengal, British str., from Bombay.
- 10. Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
- 10. Daijin Maru, Jap str., from Tamsui.
- 10. Indrawadi, British str., from Keelung.
- 10. Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
- 10. Manchuria, Amer. str., from San Francisco.
- 10. Talisman, Norwegian str., from Samarang.
- 10. Yochow, British str., from Canton.

August— DEPARTURES.

- 7. Drumgeith, British str., for Bugbury.
- 7. Hangsang, British str., for Canton.
- 7. Hsieh Ho, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 7. Korsoona, British str., for Calcutta.
- 7. Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
- 7. Waishing, British str., for Canton.
- 8. Ajax, British str., for London.
- 8. Armand Behic, French str., for Shanghai.
- 8. Callao, U.S. gunboat, for Wochoou.
- 8. Chinhua, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8. Choy-aug, British str., for Shanghai.
- 8. Kensington, British str., for Salina Cruz.
- 8. Kwangtah, Chiuesa str., for Shanghai.
- 8. Nord, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 8. Phranang, German str., for Swatow.
- 8. Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 8. Tonkin, French str., for Europe.
- 8. Tr. mont, American str., for Tacoma.
- 9. Acilia, German str., for Hamburg.
- 9. Anghin, German str., for Swatow.
- 9. Athenian, British str., for Vancouver.
- 9. Bechuana, British str., for Singapore.
- 9. Empire, British str., for Australia.
- 9. Eskdale, British str., for Kaungooon.
- 9. Frithjot, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.
- 9. Glenstra, British str., for Raugooon.
- 9. Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
- 9. Hanoi, French str., for Helihow.
- 9. Hellas, German str., for Shanghai.
- 9. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 9. Namsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 9. Orestes, British str., for Shanghai.
- 9. Promise, Norwegian str., for Anping.
- 9. Saxonie, German str., for Shanghai.
- 9. Wallace, British str., for Calcutta.
- 10. Alesia, German str., for Hamburg.
- 10. Banca, British str., for Shanghai.
- 10. Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.
- 10. Haiman, British str., for Swatow.
- 10. Heimdal, Norwegian str., for Manila.
- 10. Holstein, German str., for Kiauchow.
- 10. Kaifong, British str., for Cobin.
- 10. Katanga, British str., for Kuchinotzu.

- 10. Mazagon, British str., for London.
- 10. Oopack, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 10. Shaohsiug, British str., for Shanghai.
- 10. Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
- 10. Strathnevis, British str., for Java.
- 10. Wosang, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Scharnhorst*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. S. Siguira, Messrs. A. M. de Santos and L. Wai Chiu; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Itoh, Miss Wenchi, and Mr. Dymock; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Harring, Messrs. Thomas Rooper, Castle, W. C. Joslin, Revs. M. Henrige and Narvaez, and Mr. W. Belling; for Singapore from Yokohama, Mr. C. Sarre, Mr. and Mrs. Shizaki, and Miss K. Tajima; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. F. K. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bassett, Mrs. Sarah Schwarz, Mrs. Chiryu Komatsu, Mrs. Inu Hayakawa, and Mr. Paps; for Penang from Shanghai, Messrs. Schwarz and Sonnenfeld; for Colombo from Shanghai, Mr. F. Fischer; for Port Said from Shanghai, Mr. J. V. Tastreboff, Capt. Teokoff, Mr. S. Sapoznikoff, Mrs. E. Farntina, Mr. Baskowitch, Mrs. Ziriakowa, Mrs. Nikulina, Mrs. Dinitriova, Mrs. Dokshanwa, Messrs. Maderski, Silauff, Pergale, Mauvilikoff, Zaharoff, Vostrelsoff, Manakoff, Kiselloff, Kolosoff, Strudz, Zietemann, Stassimopoulos, and M. Makaroff; for Naples from Shanghai, Messrs. L. Torese, S. Amiello and G. W. Wellburn; for Genoa from Yokohama, Messrs. V. Vezzetti, A. Hirschberg; from Kobe, Mr. R. Timajohann and Capt. Lersbryggen; from Nagasaki, Mr. Robert V. Anderson; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Waldow Rettig, Admiral Graf Moltke, Mrs. G. M. H. Playlair, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Rohn and 3 children, Mr. Blumhardt, Capt. Tommersen, Messrs. Classe, Gustav Thiel, W. Ricks and G. Bowmann; for London from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole; from Shanghai, Mr. James Black; for Bremerhaven from Shanghai, Messrs. Waschkuhn, Oskar Ekenas and Honur Nohs; for Bremen from Yokohama, Mrs. Nimmerfall and 2 children, Dr. Arth. Berthold, Mr. F. W. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Amthor and 7 children, and Mr. J. Gillitzer; from Nagasaki, Mr. Slender; from Shanghai, Messrs. A. Nielsen, Hans H. Heimer, H. Philipp and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sorenson, and Capt. N. Y. Nielsen.

Per *Armand Behic*, for Hongkong from Singapore, Messrs. Yenam, E. Petersen, F. Sergeant, N. Sheldkret and E. Haderup; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Cogood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moyer, Messrs. Charignon and Wilson, Revs. Dubulle, Garrigue and Pillot, and Mr. Marie Davidal; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Clae and child, Rev. P. Pic, Mrs. Azais and 2 children, Miss Jeanne Portier, Messrs. Rovic and Goublot; from Colombo, Mr. W. Snape; from Singapore, Messrs. Durneal, K. T. Williams, T. Hankin, Mrs. Mitnik, and Miss Abramovski; from Saigon, Mr. Blair, Miss Mary, Mrs. Marie Menit, Messrs. Delfo and A. Karo; for Kobe from Marseilles, Mrs. Mine, Messrs. Chanyel Ni and Niobida; from Singapore, Messrs. Miyakawa, Ikemoto, K. Shimizu, and K. Kimomoto; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs. Moise Mizrahi and Mahoum; from Suez, Mr. Bourgois; from Saigon, Mr. Zeisler.

Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Messrs. S. and H. Nakashima, Messrs. K. Negoro, K. Ozaki and H. Matsubara; from Shanghai, Messrs. P. Kleino, O. Ioltz, Chas. S. Lewsnorth, John Ford, Hengel, Silva, Fitzgerald, Larsen, Spalinger, Miss Remedios, Miss Roza, Mr. and Mrs. Wang and child, Mr. G. Barve, Misses Grey and Marguerite, Messrs. A. F. Galt, P. A. Buracco, Nereth, Babane, Antoine and Mouliu; for Saigon from Shanghai, Mr. Rondon, Mrs. N. Manigault, Miss F. Miller, Capt. W. J. Smith, Messrs. E. Ray, Sen Gabriel, Albert Duplomb; for Singapore from Yokohama, Mrs. N. Nakagawa, Messrs. Francis Dolly and K. Nakagawa; from Kobe, Messrs. Withe, Taylor, Forbes, Currie, E. Morrisson, G. Patrick and S. Keene; from Shanghai, Messrs. Wellmann and Leon Menache, Mrs. Cora Russ, Misses Violette Ewslingea and Jenny, and Mr. Marcus Jeren; for Colombo from Yokohama, Hon. Judge Casey, Messrs. Andrews and G. H. M. Abdoola; from Shanghai, Mrs. Aaron; for Suez from Shanghai, Mrs. Perez, Mrs. Martini, and Mr. A. Cohen; for Aden from Yokohama,

Mr. Hassam Ahmed; for Port Said from Shanghai, Messrs. Zvingin, Tirback, Kozarsky and Tronchevitsk, Mr. and Mrs. Kromaresky, Messrs. Tsaregorodz ff, Lobatosky and Von Friedken, Drs. Mashinsky, Velishko and Mareiniss, Misses Osipowa, Vocrobrewa, Isanova, Pozdeevskia, Kolaeff, and Alexandra Troitsky, Mrs. Gorshkoff and 3 children, Mrs. Pastonkoff and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Serebrmitsky and child, Mr. Gomtskin, Dr. Gorshkoff, Mr. and Mrs. Potkatoff and child, Mrs. Troitsky, Miss Vera, Mr. Troitsky and child, Mrs. Pastonkoff and 4 children, Mrs. Gomtskin and 3 children, Mrs. Von Friedkin and 7 children, Mrs. Weiner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rowalesky, Mrs. Zaronbin and 2 children, Messrs. Berlin ff, Weiner, Goronevskoale, Zaronbin and Kougin, Mrs. Kahonowa, Mrs. Shvetsova, Messrs. Trostin and Litman; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. G. S. Potter, John Peeler, Antonio Silva, Chas. Wright, Jandas Andras, Joseph Almerforth, E. Collin, John Lynch and R. Arthur, Lieut. Belton Foster, Mrs. Jehenne, Capt. Badban Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. Farobino and 2 children, and Mr. W. Denning; from Kobe Messrs. J. W. Marshall, R. P. Urrows, J. Noel, C. Moon, W. Hall and R. Rashleigh; from Shanghai, Messrs. Fontaine, Verfeyne, Ramspachet, Theis and child, Mrs. Delmas, Mrs. Lucas, Rev. Taillard, Mr. and Mrs. Filler, Mr. Cortese, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Armand, Messrs. Motay, Legendre, Ottare and Hawilton.

Per *Empire*, from Kobe, Mr. E. Atkinson, Rev. J. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Andrews, Mr. F. Kanematsu, Mrs. Litton G. Kettlewell, Messrs. Nishikawa, Geo. Maurice, D. B. Dynon, J. Dynon, Misses Mason and A. Fausers, and Mr. J. Chapman.

Per *Bengal*, for Hongkong from London, Dr. and Mrs. Evan Jones and Mr. Collins; from Gibraltar, Capt. and Mrs. P. Menenes and infant; from Brindisi, Capt. Crystal, from Bombay, Mr. H. Kita; from Singapore, Messrs. S. Essoally, Fireus, S. Khan and T. Castilho; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. W. Neill; from Singapore, Mr. J. Woods; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mrs. P. Braeckman.

Per *Manchuria*, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs. H. J. Beck and J. H. Bezat, Mrs. A. Blackwell, Miss A. Brinckard, Capt. S. F. Bottoms, U.S.A., Miss S. L. Byington, Mr. W. C. Carl, Miss Ella R. Dongan, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Haskins, Mr. Wm. J. Kekce, Miss A. Keho, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Knight, Master Dueron Knight, Miss D. Langdon, Miss Edith Lysnar, Mr. F. H. Loug, Judge and Mrs. E. E. McCall, Miss E. G. McCall, Miss Constantine, M. McCall, Mr. Thos. W. Meacham, Miss Jennie Olin, Mr. A. B. Powell, Miss A. Slatter, Major and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, U.S.A., and child, Miss Viola Lewis; Mr. I. Taguchi, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Messrs. J. M. Ulwood and Oscar Saenger, Miss Alice Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Weston, Mrs. C. E. Wiley, and Mr. Sixto Lopez.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tremont*, for Moji, Mrs. Otima; for Kobe, Capt. and Mrs. Meyer and 2 children; for Yokohama, Mr. A. F. Armstrong, Rev. A. R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and child; for U.S.A., Messrs. Wm. Waters, John Claren, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fenks, Capt. H. A. Whittier, Mr. John Harad, Lieuts. Leo. A. Dewey and R. E. Swyer, Capt. A. Creskey, Mrs. R. W. Henderson, Messrs. Wm. Derry, Charles Colter and F. J. Howell.

Per *Empire*, for Timor and Australia, Mr. A. d'Albuquerque, Rev. A. M. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. W. Andrews, Mr. E. Atkinson, Right Rev. Bishop of Macao, Revs. J. Boardman and Burchell, Messrs. G. R. de Carvalho, J. Chapman, J. da Cunha, J. Dyson, D. B. Dynon, Miss A. Fawcett, Messrs. J. Ford, J. C. Garo, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. R. Herring, Messrs. F. Kanematsu, Kettlewell, P. Kleemo, J. Machado, J. J. McDermott, Miss F. Mason, Mr. Geo. Maurice, Rev. Mullins, Mr. Nishikawa, Revs. A. M. Sacramento and A. M. Alves da Silva, Mr. M. da Silva, Lieut.-Col. J. Stacey, and Mr. Walker.